FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT National Negro Congress

FILE NO. HQ 61-6728

Section # 3

Preserved

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1308 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
May 1, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS;

Character: INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Due to the opening of the Jackson, Mississippi Field Office, the following indicated changes should be noted in connection with the above captioned case

( ) 1. OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHANGED TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

( ) 2. ENTIRE FILE TRANSFERRED TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI AND THIS CASE CONSIDERED REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN BY THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION.

(x) 3. THE FOLLOWING PERTINENT SERIALS FORWARDED JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI AND THIS CASE REMAINS IN A PENDING STATUS IN THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION.

RECORDED

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Omaha, Nebraska, dated 1/9/41.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] New Orleans, La., dated 1/29/41.

67C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

The Jackson, Mississippi Field Division will comprise the entire State of Mississippi. Beginning May 1, 1941 you should route reports and data pertaining to this case according to the reallocation of territory.

Very truly yours,

H. E. Hatcher

H. E. HATCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

PMH
100-326

cc: Jackson
New York City
Houston
Philadelphia

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

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Address Reply to
"The Attorney General"
and Refer to
Initials and Number

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C.

April 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Re: [redacted]
National Negro Congress,
[redacted]

We would appreciate your forwarding to this Unit any information you may have in your files, relative to the above-named organizations, all of which may possibly come within the purview of Public No. 870, 76th Congress and were, except for the last three, mentioned in your memorandum of November 29, 1941. We are particularly interested in obtaining the following information as to each:

1. The existing and proposed aims and purposes of the organization:

a. - Does it advocate the establishment of some other form of government in the United States?

b. - Does it advocate the control by force or overthrow of the government of the United States or a political subdivision thereof?

c. - Is one of its purposes the establishment, control, conduct, seizure, or overthrow of a foreign government or a subdivision thereof, by the use of force or violence or by threats of such?

2. The means by which these aims and purposes are being attained, or are to be attained.

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3. Whether or not the members of the organization receive instruction in the use of firearms or other weapons or substitutes therefor, or military or naval science.

4. Whether or not the members of the organization engage in any military or naval maneuvers or activities or drill or parade in a military or naval character (either with or without arms).

5. Whether the organization solicits or accepts financial contributions, loans or support of any kind, directly or indirectly, from, or is affiliated, directly or indirectly, with, a foreign government or a political subdivision thereof, or any agent or instrumentality of a foreign government or political subdivision thereof, or of a political party, a foreign country, or an international political organization.

6. Whether any of its policies are determined by or at the suggestion of, or in collaboration with, a foreign government or political subdivision thereof, or an agent or instrumentality of a foreign country, or an international political organization.

Such data should be included as may be available with reference to the following:

1. Identity of leaders and members.

2. Copies of constitution, charters, by-laws and resolutions.

3. Identification of assets and liabilities.

4. Identification of materials and services accepted and used together with the sources thereof. (Movies, news services, etc.).

5. Identification of persons reached by the organization or to whom it aims to appeal.

6. Samples of newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed material emanating from the organization and the identification of the sources of such material, i.e., where the organization procured the material or contents.

7. Reports or oral statements of members of the organization, at meetings, on radio, and elsewhere.

8. Complete description of movies (news reels, shorts, features) shown or distributed by the organization, or report as to where they may be seen.

9. Symbols used by the organization, such as flags, emblems, etc.

At this time we do not desire an investigation of any of the foregoing organizations. We would like first to study the data which is now available in the files of the Bureau.

Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special Defense Unit

By _____
D. Keith Kane
Assistant Chief

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-210

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	5/3/41	2/10,18,19; 3/14/41	[redacted] b7C WAT:hg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] b7D attempted to organize local group of National Negro Congress at Champaign and Urbana, Illinois in 1936, but same disbanded in about three months because of lack of interest. Investigation at Springfield, Peoria, East Peoria, Tazewell County and Decatur, Illinois disclosed that instant organization is unknown in these cities.

R.U.C.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Omaha, Nebraska dated January 9, 1940. b7C
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, dated February 5, 1941.

DETAILS: At Springfield, Illinois

[redacted] b7D Springfield, Illinois, advised that JOHN P. DAVIS, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, called a meeting in February 1936 at the Eighth Regiment Armory in Chicago, Illinois, which meeting he attended; that the object of the same was to combine all Negro organizations under one general head; that the aim was betterment for the colored race. He stated that the notice of this meeting appeared in all Negro newspapers and pamphlets; that he received a notice of this meeting and attended same, but not as a

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. F. Trout — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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61-6788-111

MAY 15 1941

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2 Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY, New York
1 Chicago
2 Springfield

MAY 7 1941

FIVE

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representative of any particular group. He stated that people attended from all sections of the country and told of the problems which the Negroes face; that there were representatives from labor, share croppers and several other organizations. He did not consider this meeting a meeting of Communistic interest and after attending same he returned to Champaign, Illinois, [redacted] took an active part in organizing a local group [redacted], but the local group only lasted about three months as there was not enough interest manifested by the members of the local group and also on account of lack of leadership, it was disbanded. [redacted] further stated that no charter was ever issued to them; that the object of the local was for the betterment of Negroes in that community and that the local was composed of members from the Negro churches and different Negro organizations in Champaign and Urbana, Illinois; that beyond holding mass meetings and election of officers, local efforts did not materialize and as far as he knew none of those interested were members of the Communist Party. He also stated that since disbandment of this local, he has never heard of any other local being organized in this section of Illinois.

b7D

[redacted] at Springfield, were contacted and advised that they have no information regarding the instant organization and had never heard of its ever having been organized in the city of Springfield.

b7C

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

b7C

At Peoria, East Peoria and Tazewell County, Illinois

Special Agent [redacted] contacted the following persons relative to the existence of the National Negro Congress in Peoria, East Peoria and Tazewell County, Illinois: [redacted] None of these sources had ever heard of the National Negro Congress and there was no indication that an attempt had ever been made to organize it in the Peoria district.

b7C

b7D

[redacted] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] b7c

At Decatur, Illinois

Special Agent [redacted] contacted the following persons relative to the existence of the National Negro Congress: [redacted] b7c,D

above persons stated that they have no information concerning the instant organization and never heard of its being active in and around Decatur, Illinois.

[redacted] On page four of the report of reference of Special Agent [redacted] Omaha, Nebraska, dated January 9, 1941, is a list of places where local councils had been formed and included in this list is Champaign, Illinois. b7c

Investigation has been conducted at Champaign, Illinois, as reflected in reference report of Special Agent [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, dated February 5, 1941 and in this report at Springfield, Illinois relative to the organization of the local council and disbandment of same at Champaign, Illinois. b7c

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Boston, Massachusetts
May 2, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: EASTERN NEW ENGLAND
CONGRESS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES;
ET AL - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

During the investigation in the case entitled "NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, INTERNAL SECURITY (R)", New York origin, Boston file 100-294, it has been determined that the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities is the New England branch or affiliate of the National Negro Congress. Therefore, in order to properly report this matter it is believed that instant case should be closed and the investigation regarding instant organization is being reported in the National Negro Congress file.

Therefore, this case is being closed in this office.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

LGH:VWB
61-171
cc: 100-294

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61-6720-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 100-189 ME

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	5/14/41	3/10,31; 4/1,2,3/41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] in Buffalo, N. Y. advises that the National Negro Congress maintains a rather weak local chapter under the leadership of JOSEPH and MATTIE GREEN. [redacted] in Elmira, N. Y. b7D advise that no chapters of the National Negro Congress are presently active there, but an attempt is being made to form some sort of negro organization. [redacted] in Jamestown, N. Y. advise the negro population there is very small and there has been no known organization among them.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 1/27/41 at Buffalo, N. Y. b7C

DETAILS: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK b7D

CH-17

[redacted] closely associated with negro activities in Buffalo, was contacted by the writer and advised that there is a chapter of the National Negro Congress in Buffalo and that its two leaders are JOSEPH and MATTIE GREEN, as mentioned in reference report; that the activities of this organization have thus far been very limited and its members are unknown to him.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Madigan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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MAY 23 1941

MAY 16 1941

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2 - Buffalo

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[redacted] advised that he would attempt to ascertain the names of as many members as possible, copies of any literature being distributed, and any further information available concerning this organization.

AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK

b7D

[redacted] advised that there has been a distinct problem concerning the housing of negroes who represent a goodly portion of the population, and that one BERNARD BURTON, Secretary of the Communist Party at Elmira, has been active in passing out literature among the inhabitants of the negro section concerning the inadequacies of the living quarters which they are allowed, the unfairness which this represents, and in other manners attempting to create a pressure group among the negroes. These informants supplied the writer with clippings from the Elmira Sunday Telegram of Sunday, March 9, 1941, as follows:

"COMMUNITY PARTY CIRCULARS BOMBARD NEGRO COMMUNITY

"Elmira's Negro community recently has been propagandized by circulars marked 'issued by Communist Party of Elmira' and 'issued by N. Y. State Committee Communist Party.'

"The mimeographed sheet bearing the local label proclaims 'the people demand low-rent homes for Elmira.' The other paper, printed, refers to Early Browder.

"Householders in the neighborhood say that the circulars, folded together, were tossed on porches at night. Distribution of similar circulars on other subjects has been under way for months, the Rev. G. L. Fauntleroy, pastor of the Douglas AME Zion Church, said.

"'I don't think,' he added, 'that a single house has been missed in the distribution.'

"The local circular inquiries, 'Why has the Elmira Common Council refused to set up a U. S. Housing Authority which would be a low-cost, low-rent project?'

"'The big real estate interests and their friends in City Hall have tried to head off the growing demand of the people for better housing by offering to build 200 private homes with federal aid, 'it continues, in part.

"'This would be of no use to the working people, as the rents on such homes would be out of their reach, while the realtors would have another feast of rent-profiteering...'

"Except for the Elmira Communist Party statement, the circular carries no names. A Communist publication, it concludes, offers information on a housing program 'for the people.' An Elmira Post Office box address is given.

"The other circular states, in part, that 'Browder's voice, even through prison bars, will be the inspiration for the great struggles of the American people against the imperialist program of Roosevelt and Wall St. which is leading to disaster.'

"The dodger contains a lengthy discourse on Browder and Communist affairs."

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In the March 16, 1941 issue of The Sunday Telegram, of Elmira, N. Y. the reply to the above article, as submitted by E. BURTON, Secretary to the Communist Party of Elmira, is as follows:

"Editor Sunday Telegram:-

"Dear Sir:

"A number of people have made inquiries in regard to the article in your issue of Mar. 9, which referred to circulars issued by the Communist Party in a certain neighborhood in Elmira. I would like to clear up some of the questions which the article raised, and therefore trust that you will print this letter.

"First, the Communist Party distributes leaflets primarily in the working class sections of the city. Since the Negro neighborhood is also in a working class section, it also receives these leaflets. For example, the circular on housing which your paper quote, was distributed in all working class sections of Elmira where the housing question is acute.

"Secondly, these circulars are distributed openly, in accordance with the Constitutional right to do so, which only recently, and again and again, has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. All our circulars bear the address P. O. Box 496, for unfortunately we are not wealthy enought to afford a local headquarters.

"There is nothing mysterious about us, since we have broadcasted over the Ithaca radio station in recent months, and have advertised these broadcasts in the Elmira newspapers, including your own. Moreover, both The Elmira Advertiser and Star-Gazette have been good enought to print, from time to time, letters to the editor signed by the writer as secretary of the Communist Party locally.

"It is interesting that although the Communist Party has distributed many circulars during recent months and years, the only one which received publicity was the one urging a USHA housing project for the city of Elmira, such as has been erected in Syracuse. This would be a low-rent project, of low cost to the community, and suited to the low incomes of those permanent residents of Elmira, whether Negro or white, who are forced to live in the worst homes in Elmira. It is not unlikely that certain interests may be using the seeming attack on the Communist Party in order to really attack the growing demand in Elmira for a USHA housing project.

"Inasmuch as the Elmira newspapers have commented on our circulars, we will be glad to furnish copies of future ones to all the local papers.

"Yours truly,
E. Burton, Secretary,
Communist Party of Elmira."

- - - - - - - - - - -

[redacted] advised that this same reply was 670
drawn up in the form of a handbill and distributed among the negro population, copy of which handbill was supplied to the writer and is being furnished to the Bureau. Another handbill supplied the writer by the informants was entitled "Achievements of Negroes, Past and Present", which is quoted as follows:

"Elmira has been observing NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT WEEK, from March 5th to 12th. Negro and white residents alike are giving recognition to the achievements of the Negro people, a people who are denied their rights in all walks of life.

"Great contributions have been made by the Negro people, from the earliest days in the history of our country.

"In the discovery of America in 19482, one of Columbus' ships, the Nina, was piloted by ALONZO PIETRO, the Negro.

"Shortly afterwards, the territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona was explored by a party led by ESTEVANICO, a negro.

"American culture has been enriched by the folk stories of UNCLE REMUS, and BRER RABBIT and the WOLF, adaptations of African folklore, while PHYLLIS WHEATLEY, African born slave, became one of America's great poets, contributing more than 100 volumes of verse.

"In the year 1763, JOHN CHAVIS studied privately at Princeton, and at Washington and Lee Universities, later opening a classical school in North Carolina. Many of his pupils became prominent white people, including a United States Senator, and a governor of the State.

"MARCH 5, the first day of the present Negro Achievement Week, is also the anniversary of the patriotic deed of the Revolutionary hero, CRISTUS ATTUCKS, a black man, who on March 5th, 1770, led the Commoners of Boston in a demonstration for liberty. It was here that the British soldiers answered with the Boston Massacre, and Crispus Attucks, shot dead by British guns, became America's first martyr for independence.

"In 1770, BENJAMIN BANNEKER made the first clock which struck the hours. He helped the father of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, to lay out the capital of our country, Washington, D. C. (where today Negroes are jim-crowed in public places.)

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in the Second American Revolution, the Civil War, advised Abraham Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation, which made it possible to defeat the Confederacy.

"THESE great achievements of the past made it possible for others to attain great heights in the present day

"Today, in the field of science, towers Prof. GEORGE CARVER, America's greates agricultural chemist. In the realm of exploration, MATTHEW A. HENSON participated in the expeditions of Commodore Peary, including the discovery of the North Pole. In medicine, the late Dr. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS was the first surgeon in the world to perform a successful operation on the human heart.

100-189

"In sports, the achievements of Negroes are well known. Just to mention a few, there are BRUD HOLLAND of Cornell; DeHART HUBBARD, E. O. GOURDIN, and R. E. JOHNSON of the 1924 Olympics; JESSE OWENS, the 1936 Olympic champion; JOE LOUIS and HENRY ARMSTRONG of the boxing world.

"In art and sculpture, E. M. BANNISTER of Providence, R.I., founded the Providence Art Club. The paintings of HENRY O. TANNER are hung in the Luxembourg Gallery. In literature are COUNTEE CULLEN, LANGSTON HUGHES, and that latest comet, RICHARD WRIGHT, winner of the Spingarn Medal.

"As for music, the whole world knows MARIAN ANDERSON, & PAUL ROBESON—artist, athlete, progressive thinker, and proud leader of his people.

"Today, new leaders of the common people are arising from the ranks of the negroes. Foremost in the struggle for Negro and white unity; for Negro rights, and for the emancipation of the entire working class, stand JAMES W. FORD, three times candidate for vice-president of the United States.

"Then there are A. W. BERRY, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party; WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of Chicago; TIMOTHY HOLMES, New York State organizer of the Communist Party; CLAUDIA JONES, national leader of the Young Communist League, and author of the pamphlet, 'Jim Crow in Uniform'; AUDLEY MOORE, Negro woman orator.

"These are but a few of the leaders in the struggle for the right of the Negroes to develop achievements as a people in American life.

"They follow in the tradition of Frederick Douglass, who said..... 'WHO WOULD BE FREE, THEMSELVES MUST STRIKE THE BLOW.'

"Whereas Douglass spoke against chattel slavery, today it is the working people, both Negro and white, who must 'strike the blow' against the system of wage slavery, which breeds jim-crowism and lynching.

"Issued by
Communist Party of Elmira
P. O. Box 496"

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b7D

[redacted] advised that the housing problem in Elmira constitutes a real difficulty and it is being complicated by the activities of the group which is passing out the handbills as referred to above, but that he had no information concerning any organizations among the negroes, nor concerning the persons who are passing out these handbills.

b7D

[redacted] advised that there is no Negro Congress nor any other active organization among the negroes, sponsored by the Communists; that the only negro organizations outside of the negro church is the Civic Committee, which has been formed of level-headed and prominent negroes to stave off the attempts of the Communists to take advantage of the prejudices caused among the negroes by the inadequate housing facilities, and to make a more reasonable attempt through cooperative measures with the city officials to reach a better housing situation. b7D

[redacted] advised that at the negro church some weeks ago, Mr. GEORGE MURPHY, of Baltimore, Md., owner of the negro newspaper "Afro-American", was the principal speaker; that his speech was restricted to a discussion of the achievements of negroes and the future possibilities for negro people, [redacted] b7D the officers of this organization were willing to take all they could from the Communist Party, and in realization that the Communist Party was attempting to take over the organization, felt that they could beat them at their own game. [redacted] advised that [redacted] of the Communist Party, has frequently attempted to interest him in various suggested courses of action, but that he has discouraged [redacted] however, that he would keep his eyes open for any attempts on the part of the Communist Party to work among the negroes in Elmira and would keep this office advised. This informant stated that the negro population in Elmira, N. Y. is approximately 1050. b7C b7D b7D

[redacted] who has been highly recommended as a source of information concerning negro activities, he being a negro, confirmed the remarks of [redacted] and offered to keep his eyes open and furnish this office with any further information in this regard. [redacted] also advised that he had taken the license number of the car from which the pamphlets were passed out in the negro section, and that the license number of this car was 4J-3254, which license number

b7C,D

is listed as having been issued to [redacted] Elmira, N. Y., who is believed to be identical with [redacted], Secretary of the Communist Party at Elmira.

AT JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

b7D

[redacted] advised that there is a very small negro population in Jamestown, and that to his knowledge there have never been any organizations among this population.

[redacted] advised that there has never been any connection between the labor movements and any negro organizations in Jamestown, and that there are no known negro movements in Jamestown, to his knowledge.

[redacted] who has conducted investigation in this regard, advised that he was unable to obtain any evidence of any negro organizations in Jamestown.

ENCLOSURES: To the Bureau - Two handbills.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BUFFALO FIELD DIVISION

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

b7c,D

Will maintain contact with [redacted] as to any information he may develop as to the National Negro Congress and its activities in Buffalo.

AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK

Will maintain contact with [redacted] and [redacted] for any further information they may develop concerning negro activities in Elmira.

b7c,D

-PENDING-

50 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-6728-113 p16

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ATTENTION

READERS OF ELMIRA NEWSPAPERS

Inasmuch as the local newspapers have commented on the circulars issued by the Communist Party in your neighborhood and in other sections of Elmira, we reprint below, for your information, a copy of a letter sent to the editors of the "Sunday Telegram" & the "Elmira Advertiser."

" C O P Y

Dear sir:

A number of people have made inquiries in regard to the article in your issues of Mar. 9 & 10, which referred to circulars issued by the Communist Party in a certain neighborhood in Elmira. I would like to clear up some of the questions which the article raised.

First, the Communist Party distributes leaflets primarily in the working class sections of the city. Since the Negro neighborhood is also in a working class section, it also receives these leaflets. For example, the circular on housing, which your paper quoted, was distributed in all working class sections of Elmira where the housing question is acute.

Secondly, these circulars are distributed openly, in accordance with the Constitutional right to do so, which only recently, and again and again, has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. All our circulars bear the address P. O. Box 496, for unfortunately we are not wealthy enough to afford a local headquarters.

There is nothing mysterious about us, since we have broadcasted over the Ithaca radio station in recent months, and have advertised these broadcasts in the Elmira newspapers, including your own. Moreover, both the Elmira Advertiser & Star-Gazette, have been good enough to print, from time to time, letters to the editor signed by the writer as secretary of the Communist Party locally.

It is interesting that although the Communist Party has distributed many circulars during recent months and years, the only one which received publicity was the one urging a USHA housing project for the city of Elmira, such as has been erected in Syracuse. This would be a low-rent project, of low cost to the community, and suited to the low incomes of those permanent residents of Elmira, whether Negro or white, who are forced to live in the worst homes in Elmira. It is not unlikely that certain interests may be using this seeming attack on the Communist Party in order to really attack the growing demand in Elmira for a USHA housing project.

Inasmuch as the Elmira newspapers have commented on our circulars, we will be glad to furnish copies of future ones to all the local papers.

Yours truly,

DEFEND NEGROES FROM NATIONAL DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION

DEMONSTRATE FOR JOBS FOR NEGROES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

A CALL FOR A MASS PICKET LINE

AT BAUER & BLACK 25TH & DEARBORN

SATURDAY, MAY 3RD

10 A.M.

BAUER and BLACK makes Medical Supplies -

They have Government Defense Contracts. They refuse jobs to Negroes. [illegible] un-American, undemocratic, and based upon Hitler's Racial Theories.

Is this Democracy ? Does this look like war preparations to defend demo[illegible]

[illegible] in Harlem, through united action of the Negro people along with whi[illegible] New York Bus Company was forced to give Negroes 14% of the jobs availab[illegible] [illegible]ures too. The same unity can win jobs for Negroes here.

Hence, we call all Negroes, all white Americans to mobilize to help get [illegible] Negroes in the Bauer and Black Plant. COME and BRING a FRIEND.

Issued by: THE CHICAGO COUNCIL

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

4649 South Parkway - Drexel 6428.

INDEXED

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEGROES,

PAST AND PRESENT

Elmira has been observing NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT WEEK, from March 5th to 12th. Negro and white residents alike are giving recognition to the achievements of the Negro people, a people who are denied their rights in all walks of life.

Great contributions have been made by the Negro people, from the earliest days in the history of our country.

In the discovery of America in 1492, one of Columbus' ships, the Nina, was piloted by ALONZO PIETRO, the Negro.

Shortly afterwards, the territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona was explored by a party led by ESTEVANICO, a Negro.

American culture has been enriched by the folk stories of UNCLE REMUS, and BRER RABBIT and the WOLF, adaptations of African folklore, while PHYLLIS WHEATLEY, African born slave, became one of America's great poets, contributing more than 100 volumes of verse.

** * **

In the year 1763, JOHN CHAVIS studied privately at Princeton, and at Washington and Lee Universities, later opening a classical school in North Carolina. Many of his pupils became prominent white people, including a United States Senator, and a governor of the State.

MARCH 5, the first day of the present Negro Achievement Week, is also the anniversary of the patriotic deed of the Revolutionary hero, CRISPUS ATTUCKS, a black man, who on March 5th, 1770, led the commoners of Boston in a demonstration for liberty. It was here that the British soldiers answered with the Boston Massacre, and Crispus Attucks, shot dead by British guns, became America's first martyr for independence.

In 1770, BENJAMIN BANNEKER made the first clock which struck the hours. He helped the father of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, to lay out the capital of our country, Washington, D.C. (where today Negroes are jim-crowed in public places.)

** * **

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in the Second American Revolution, the Civil War, advised Abraham Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation, which made it possible to [illegible] Confederacy.

THESE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR OTHERS TO ATTAIN GREAT HEIGHTS IN THE PRESENT DAY.....

Today, in the field of science, towers Prof. GEORGE CARVER, America's greatest agricultural chemist. In the realm of exploration, MATTHEW A. HENSON participated in the expeditions of Commodore Peary, including the discovery of the North Pole. In medicine, the late Dr. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS was the first surgeon in the world to perform a successful operation on the human heart.

In sports, the achievements of Negroes are well known. Just to mention a few, there are BRUD HOLLAND of Cornell; DeHART HUBBARD, E.O. GOURDIN, and R.E. JOHNSON of the 1924 Olympics; JESSE OWENS, the 1936 Olympic champion; JOE LOUIS and HENRY ARMSTRONG of the boxing world.

In art and sculpture, E.M. BANNISTER of Providence, R.I., founded the Providence Art Club. The paintings of HENRY O. TANNER are hung in the Luxembourg Gallery. In literature are COUNTEE CULLEN, LANGSTON HUGHES, and that latest comet, RICHARD WRIGHT, winner of the Spingarn Medal.

As for music, the whole world knows MARIAN ANDERSON, & PAUL ROBESON---artist, athlete, progressive thinker, and proud leader of his people.

** * **
*

Today, new leaders of the common people are arising from the ranks of the Negroes. Foremost in the struggle for Negro and white unity; for Negro rights, and for the emancipation of the entire working class, stand JAMES. W. FORD, three times candidate for vice-president of the United States.

Then there are A.W.BERRY, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party; WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of Chicago; TIMOTHY HOLMES, New York State organizer of the Communist Party; CLAUDIA JONES, national leader of the Young Communist League, and author of the pamphlet, "Jim Crow in Uniform"; AUDLEY MOORE, Negro woman orator.

These are but a few of the leaders in the struggle for the right of the Negroes to develop achievements as a people in American life.

They follow in the tradition of Frederick Douglass, who said..... "WHO WOULD BE FREE, THEMSELVES MUST STRIKE THE BLOW."

Whereas Douglass spoke against chattel slavery, today it is the working people, both Negro and white, who must "strike the blow" against the system of wage slavery, which breeds jim-crowism and lynching.

** * **
- * -
*

Issued by
Communist Party of
Elmira
P.O. Box 486

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 100-380

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	5-12-41	2-18 & 4-1-41	[redacted] MRK b7C

TITLE: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] JOHN P. DAVIS, National Secretary, subject organization in Chicago at Workers Alliance National Convention and E.P.M. at which meetings DAVIS attacked Congress for failure to pass an anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation. National Negro Congress sent two delegates to Communist meeting May 1, 1940, at Columbus, Ohio. Organization as such inactive at Columbus, Ohio. b7D

P.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 1-31-41. b7C

b7D

DETAILS: [redacted] with reference to subject organization on February 18, 1941, and advised that as far as he could ascertain the National Negro Congress is entirely controlled by the Communist Party. He said he had very little information on this organization or its national officers. [redacted] JOHN P. DAVIS of Washington, D.C., National Executive Secretary of subject organization and from his observation of DAVIS said that he had a dignified bearing, a cold disposition and an obvious hatred for the white race. His attitude generally is one of bitterness.

b7D

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CH-26

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7-2034

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

DAVIS was at the Workers' Alliance National Convention at Chicago, at which convention he was one of the principal speakers on the first evening of the session. [redacted] advised that in sneering jibes he rebuked Congress for failure to pass an anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation and expressed bitter hostility for president Roosevelt for failure to provide better relief for the W.P.A. and for negroes. DAVIS was very much in evidence throughout the convention, although he was not a Workers Alliance member. b7D

At the Emergency Peace Mobilization Convention, August 31 to September 2, 1940, DAVIS made the collection speech at a mass meeting on the eveningof August 31st and again his speech was harsh and denunciatory. [redacted] He said that from DAVIS' comments and attitude he appeared to be following strictly the Communist Party line. b7D

[redacted] b7D

National Negro Congress locally was at Columbus, Ohio, on May 1, 1940, at a May Day meeting of the Columbus section of the Communist Party. STEVE GRATTAN, Columbus Communist party Secretary presided at that meeting which was attended by over one hundred members of the Communist Party. E. C. GREENFIELD of Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal speaker. At this meeting there were two delegates of the National Negro Congress. They were PAUL SMITH, Poindexter Village, Columbus, Ohio [redacted] Group Captain and organizer for GRATTAN and [redacted] JOSEPH SCOBLER of the Public Service Employees Union (A.F. of L.) [redacted] advised that SMITH is talented and fairly well educated. His manner is friendly and he appears to be sincere and well intentioned although misled. SMITH is about 24 or 25 years of age, is married and has one child. He is a talented musician and sings and plays the piano. b7C,D

[redacted] b7C,D

The other delegate of subject organization at this meeting was BERNARD BUCKER alias "Bunnie" Bucker, who is about 30 years old, [redacted]

[redacted] b7C

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

[redacted]

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] b7C

[redacted] He said the policy of the National Negro Contress on the surface was for a number of objectives, such as anti-poll tax legislation, anti-lynch legislation and better conditions generally for negroes, but that its policy actually was militant, subversive and completely dominated by the Communist Party. b7D

[redacted] advised that he could add nothing at the present time to the set up of the National Negro Congress in Cincinnati and could not definitely state as to its existance at Columbus, Ohio at the present time. b7D

[redacted] advised that she had been able to learn that the National Negro Congress at Cincinnati, Ohio is meeting at the homes of ROSCOE DAWSON, [redacted], Cincinnati, Ohio, and GEORGE COLLIER, [redacted], Cincinnati, Ohio. She said that the local organization, if active at all as such, was very limited. b7C,D

PENDING.

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

* CINCINNATI FIELD DIVISION at Wilberforce, Ohio will conduct a discreet investigation of [redacted] ascertain if they are connected with the Communist Party and their present attitude towards this government. In the event this investigation reveals that these men are not connected with the Communist Party, will discreetly interview them regarding the National Negro Congress. If either or both are interviewed and show a willingness to give information they should be fully questioned regarding the background of the National Negro Congress, its leaders, purposes, membership, and activities. All literature available regarding this organization should be secured. b7C

* At Cincinnati, Ohio. Will conduct a similar investigation regarding [redacted] b7C, D

Will maintain contact with [redacted] to keep up with the activity of subject organization and to definitely establish the extent of its present activity. Will ascertain the background of all leaders of the National Negro Congress.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-294 [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	5-13-41	2-13,21-41; 3-5,13,18-41; 4-1,4,16-41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: The New England representative of the national association of the National Negro Congress is the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities which became affiliated with the National Negro Congress shortly after the latter's organization. The officers of the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities are JOHN S. R. BOURNE, Chairman and MRS. ROBERT WATKINS, Recording Secretary. The organization has about 200 members, with its strength chiefly in Boston and Providence, R. I. State-wide conference called March 9, 1941, at which panel discussions were held on Civil Liberties, Youth, Housing and Living Conditions, Labor and Unemployment and Political Action. The conference voted on resolutions condemning American participation in the war, sending of American boys overseas, discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries and endorsed and sent a representative to the People's Peace Rally called by American Peace Mobilization, New York, April 5 and 6. State-wide conference addressed by GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., recently appointed National Administrative Secretary of the National Negro Congress, who attacked discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries. New England Congress for Equal Opportunities sponsored a bill recently passed in Massachusetts Legislature, designed to prevent discrimination in employment against Negroes on public agencies, which bill was introduced through the Massachusetts Youth Council. JOHN BOURNE and ROBERT A. SIMMONS are members of the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress. BOURNE is regarded as not a member of the Communist Party. JULIAN D. STEELE, in 1936 a Regional Vice-President of subject organization, was married to a white girl in 1937. His resignation was accepted from the Robert Gould Shaw House where he was doing settlement work. He is at the present Executive Director of the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation, Boston, which organization is engaged in Negro betterment work.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-303

[redacted] advises that he was formerly a member of the Communist League and the Communist Party.

b7D

-P-

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Omaha, Neb., dated 1-9-41;
Report of Special Agent [redacted], Boston, Mass., dated 2-20-41;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Los Angeles, Cal., dated 2-25-41.

DETAILS: AT BOSTON, MASS.

b7D

[redacted] advised that it was his information that MARY E. MOORE, colored, of Warwick Street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, was active as a leader of the National Negro Congress of this district. [redacted] could furnish no further information concerning this organization.

b7D

Through the cooperation of [redacted] "Boston American", Winthrop Square, Agent examined the reference library of this paper from which it appears that the National Negro Congress in April 1940 held their annual conference in Washington, D. C. JOSEPH P. DAVIS of Washington, an officer of the Congress, in an annual report submitted by the Congress made reference to the real and genuine equal rights and freedom of the minority groups in Soviet Russia. At this congress the organization accepted affiliation with the CIO's LABORERS' NONPARTISAN LEAGUE.

On May 18, 1940, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, former President of the National Negro Congress, in a statement to the press informed that he had abandoned the National Negro Congress because of a trend towards Communism and towards domination by the Congress of Industrial Organization. RANDOLPH advised that he had turned over to United States Representative MITCHELL, Negro Democrat from Illinois, certain material to prove such allegation and RANDOLPH charged that he was informed in an executive meeting at the National Negro Congress that the Communist Party contributed $100 per month toward the Congress' progress and also criticized the National Negro Congress' affiliation with the LABORERS' NONPARTISAN LEAGUE of the CIO.

In May 1940 the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, described as the Boston Council of the National Negro Congress, publicized a mass meeting to be held at the Columbus Avenue A.N.E. Zion Church at which Dr. MAX YERGAN, President of the National Negro Congress was to be the principal speaker. The presiding officer was to be JOHN S. R. BOURNE, Chairman of the Eastern New England Congress.

A review of the Boston files discloses that the Eastern New England Congress offices were located at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Its officers were as follows:

President JOHN S. R. BOURNE
Recording Secretary MRS. ROBERT MATKINS
14 Watson Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

The Eastern New England Congress is not registered with the City Clerk, City of Boston or the Secretary of State, State House, Boston.

"The Boston Chronicle" and "Boston Guardian", both Negro newspapers published in Boston, and the "Daily Worker" of March 13, 1941 reflect that on March 9, 1941, there was held at Lincoln Halls, 158 West Springfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts, a state-wide conference called by the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities at which 350 delegates, representing 60 organizations, attended.

Invocation was made by the Rev. S. P. PERRY. Governor SALTONSTALL of Massachusetts was represented at this meeting by GEORGE C. GORDON of Springfield, Massachusetts. The presiding officer was DR. ROBERT A. SIMMONS, National Vice-president of the National Negro Congress, and the keynote speech was made by JOHN S. R. BOURNE, Chairman of the Eastern New England Congress.

Panel discussions were held as follows:

1. Civil Liberties - JOHN S. R. BOURNE
2. Youth - CLINTON OLIVER, Harvard graduate and student
3. Housing and Living Conditions - DR. ROBERT A. SIMMONS
4. Labor and Unemployment - R. NEALE THOMPSON, representing the Dining Car Employees Union
5. Political Action - WILLIAM HARRISON, Executive Secretary, National Negro Congress; Harvard graduate; employed "Boston Chronicle".

The closing general session voted on resolutions condemning American participation in instant war; the sending of American boys overseas and discrimination against persons in the armed forces and national defense industries and the Lend-Lease Bill. The conference then endorsed the American People's Peace Rally which was sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization in New York City April 5 and 6, 1941.

JOHN P. DAVIS, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, was scheduled to speak but was unable to attend and in his place there spoke the newly elected National Administrative Secretary GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., who was formerly director of publicity and promotion for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. MURPHY's address was reported to be concentrated on discrimination in employment in national defense industries.

According to the "Daily Worker" of 3-12-41, GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR. was appointed National Administrative Secretary of subject organization on that date. He is a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and since July 1938 had been associated in the national office, New York City, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has done graduate work at Columbia University and taught for three years at Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina; for seven years employed by the Afro-American Newspapers as manager of the Washington and New York offices of this firm; he also worked for several months on the Writers Project of the W.P.A. of New York City. He is married; wife the former LILLIE JONES of Columbia, South Carolina.

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

The material enclosed in the above letter consisted of

1. Pamphlet entitled "Jim Crow in National Defense" issued by the Los Angeles Council, National Negro Congress, 1158 East 12th Street, Los Angeles.
2. Two pamphlets entitled "Democracy and The Negro People Today" by MAX YERGAN, published by the National Negro Congress, which contains an address given by MAX YERGAN, President of subject organization, at the meeting sponsored by the Church League for Industrial Democracy at the general convention of the Episcopal Church at Kansas City, Missouri, October 16, 1940.

Agent has personally observed the same pamphlets offerred for sale at the Progressive Book Shop, 8 Beach Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which is the official Communist literature distributing agency in Boston.

A review of the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] reveals that at the third annual convention of this organization, which was held in Washington, D. C., in April 1940, 42 delegates from Massachusetts attended.

Attorney JOHN S. R. BOURNE of Boston was elected a member of the National Executive Board. DR. ROBERT A. SIMMONS was elected a National Vice-president of the organization, described as one of the leaders of Negro Congress work in New England and as an outstanding medical practitioner.

[redacted]

The same report reflects that in 1936 the following local councils of the National Negro Congress were at that time organized:

1. Mystic Valley (Suburb of Boston, Mass.)
2. Cambridge, Massachusetts
3. Boston, Massachusetts

The report of the National Negro Congress of June 1936 states that "in New England under the leadership of Regional Vice-president JULIAN D. STEELE effective work has been carried on by the three councils in Boston area, consisting of having school libraries purged of books depicting Negroes in an unfavorable light and also in improving park facilities for Negroes".

The "Boston Chronicle" of April 5, 1941, reports that a conference on March 28, 1941, at the Union Baptist Church, Cambridge, initiated by the Cambridge Youth Council and Dunbar Associates, was held to discuss and take action on problems of Negro people in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The conference was reported to be attended by 70 persons representing civic, church, social and political organizations of the people of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Discrimination of Negroes in Cambridge, particularly in factories having defense contracts was discussed; a statement of a Negro draftee that was read at the conference described poor food, lack of recreational facilities and Jim Crowism in the camps resulted in the sending of a telegram to the President concerning discrimination in the armed forces. The conference voted to send a delegate to the People's Meeting for Peace which was sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization April 5 and 6, 1941; and as a result of instant conference, a permanent Cambridge Committee for Equal Opportunities has been organized.

The "Daily Worker" of April 12 and the "Boston Chronicle" of the same date report that the Governor of the State of Massachusetts signed House Bill 2108 designed to prohibit discrimination in employment in public agencies in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on account of race, creed and color. This bill was introduced on behalf of the Massachusetts Youth Council. The following individuals lobbied in behalf of this bill:

Alfred Houghton - Editor of the "Boston Chronicle"
William Harrison - Executive Secretary of the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities
Nathaniel Mills, Jr. - Chairman, Massachusetts Youth Council
Maurice L. Smith
Ann Burlak - Communist Party

b7c

The Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, according to the "Boston Guardian" of March 15, 1941, had been active in support of bills - two memorials to United States Congress - in support of the Geyer Anti poll-tax bill, House Bill No. 1631, and House Bill No. 1632, an anti-lynch bill.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] to 1934 WILLIAM TROTTER, Editor of the "Boston Guardian", had sponsored and promoted the activities of the National Equal Rights League, which organization was devoted to removal of discrimination against the Negroes and devoted to bettering the living and social conditions of the Negro. In 1934 WILLIAM TROTTER died. BOURNE had, prior thereto, been actively associated with TROTTER. Since TROTTER's death, the National Equal Rights League had degenerated to social functions and activities. The Negro people lacked an organization in New England devoted to their interests and, therefore, the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities was organized by BOURNE, of which he was President. This Congress which devoted entirely its work to

betterment work and lobbying for bills in the State Legislature on behalf of the interests of the Negro people has, [redacted] about 2000 members. The organization covers the entire New England States and the officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and executive board. Meetings are held every two weeks at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, with the exception of the months of July and August. [redacted] advised that there are approximately 12,000 Negroes in Massachusetts, about 150 in the State of Maine and less than 15 families in the State of New Hampshire. The organization's strength is in Boston and Providence, Rhode Island.

[redacted] advised that several years ago former United States Congressman PRIEST at Washington, D. C., called a conference for the purpose of setting up an organization devoted to the interest of the Negro race. [redacted] attended this conference at his own expense. The conference lasted approximately two days but no permanent organization was formed and the conference died without any further action being taken. Subsequently JOHN P. DAVIS of Washington, D. C., colored, a Harvard graduate, sent out a call to Negro organizations throughout the country to attend a conference at Washington, D. C., to organize a National Negro Congress. [redacted] together with Dr. ROBERT A. SIMMONS of Boston, attended this conference [redacted] advised that there were gathered approximately 2000 people at this convention. The National Negro Congress was set up [redacted] and the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, as a result of a later vote, became affiliated with the National Negro Congress. The New England Congress pays no due to the National Negro Congress but does submit voluntary contributions whenever a plea for funds is sent out by the national organization. [redacted] has no correspondence with the organization.

[redacted] advised that he definitely is not a Communist nor a member of any Communist organization. He advised that, undoubtedly, there are Communists in the National Negro Congress just as there are Communists in any other organization. [redacted] expressed grave doubt as to any great influence the Communist Party has in the national organization, and particularly his own organization. So far as Communist activities among the Negroes in Boston is concerned, he stated that the Negro was a religious person and advised that he did not believe that, to any great extent, the Negroes would join the Communist Party as such, although the Negro could be exploited and used like any other group or class of people. He advised that, so far as he knew, there was very little activity by the Communists among the Negroes and believed Communist Party exerted their greatest influence among the Negroes during the days of the Scottsboro Defense activities.

[redacted] was asked to furnish the names of any Negroes he knew to be Communists or people active on behalf of the Communist Party among the Negroes in Boston. He advised that he did not know of any other than [redacted] he said, openly expressed her views on Communism

and whom he considered perfectly harmless. [redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

He agreed that he would keep Agent's inquiry strictly to himself. b7C,D

He advised that he did not feel free to put himself in a position of referring information to this Bureau of a political nature but he unquestionably would inform this office should he hear of anything which would be detrimental to this Government's best interest. He further advised that this office could feel free to call upon him for any specific inquiry or specific request and that he would keep the matter confidential.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION -

1. Two copies of pamphlet entitled "Democracy And The Negro People Today" by MAX YERGAN.
2. Copy of pamphlet entitled "Jim Crow in National Defense" issued by Los Angeles Council of the National Negro Congress.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will establish the background of the following people who are active in the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities:

[redacted]

b7C

Will interview [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and who, according to [redacted] of this office, resigned from the NAACP because of alleged Communist infiltration.

b7D

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Will contact [redacted] Cambridge, [redacted] which has sponsored the Cambridge Committee for Equal Opportunities.

b7D

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION CONFIDENTIAL

MAY -6 1941

TELETYPE

[redacted]

FBI NYC 5-6-41 7-57 PM TFC 44376

DIRECTOR

[illegible]AL NEGRO CONGRESS. INTERNAL SECURITY. [redacted]

[redacted] HAS ADVISED THIS ORGANIZATION WILL STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS [illegible]

[illegible]S OF THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW

[illegible] TIME UNKNOWN. DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST AGAINST [illegible] LACK OF CO-

[illegible]TION IN THIS ORGANIZATIONS DRIVE TO COMPEL MANUFACTURERS TO EMPLOY

[illegible] WORKERS. DELEGATES BEING SENT FROM ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES. [illegible]

[illegible] BEGINNING OF FORMATION OF PICKET LINES BY THIS ORGANIZATION [illegible]

[illegible]RIAL PLANTS THROUGH [illegible] WHO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGRO

[illegible]S.

DONEGAN

APPROPRIATE INDICES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF [illegible] DATE 7/3/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at NEW YORK CITY — File No. 100-619

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	5-14-41	2-12,14,15-41	[redacted] MDD:CM 67C

Title	Character of Case
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: Various informants at Newport News, Virginia, contacted for information regarding this organization with negative results.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Richmond, Virginia, dated January 9, 1941. 67C

DETAILS: AT NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

67C,D

[redacted], was questioned concerning the existence of this organization in his area, and he stated that he had never heard of such an organization functioning in the city or vicinity of Newport News.

[redacted] advised that they did not know of any organized activities of this nature in Newport News or vicinity and stated that the only type of Communistic activity which has existed in the Newport News area recently has been that of one or two Negroes headed by [redacted] However, they stated that this activity has been very limited of late and has never reached any serious proportions. 67C,D

Approved and Forwarded: C E Hennrich

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[redacted] were all contacted for information concerning the activities of this organization with negative results. b7D

[redacted] stated that none of the Communist Front Organizations are functioning in that vicinity and that about the only activity of a Communistic nature which has ever occurred there has been occasional meetings, by that meaning outdoor speeches along the waterfront, [redacted] b7D

0/S

[redacted] stated that he did not believe any of the organizations of the Communist Front type were functioning in the Newport News area and that the only place where it was likely that there would be any Communistic propaganda or teachings of any sort would be at the Hampton Institute, which is a Negro school located at Hampton, Virginia. He advised in this connection that he did not have any definite information on the subject and it was merely an impression. b7D

This file is being maintained in a pending status to cover leads in other sections of the Richmond Field Division.

- PENDING -

750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY NY FILE NO. 100-3633 HD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	5/22/41	1/20/41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

95028

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] advised that in his opinion the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS is definitely controlled by Communist influence and at the present time does not have much influence over the Negro race as a whole. b7D

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 1/9/41, at Omaha, Nebraska. b7C

DETAILS:

[redacted] advised that [redacted] the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS was organized in March of 1936 in Chicago [redacted] He advised that the specific purposes and aims of the National Negro Congress were to better the conditions of the Negro; to oppose lynchings of Negroes and to obtain employment for the Negroes b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: T. J. Donegan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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61-6728-

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MAY 28 1941

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throughout the United States and to oppose police brutality in certain sections of the United States, where this was common practice. He advised that during the first two years that the Congress operated, practically all of the more or less prominent Negro individuals of the United States were very much in sympathy with the Congress and took an active interest in same. He stated that at the convention which was held in Washington, D. C. April 1940, there were approximately 1200 delegates and that up until this time he had not been aware of any Communist influence in the Congress. He stated however, that at this convention, whenever any resolutions were introduced, if they were in any way opposed to the Communist Party line, the certain groups that attended the convention would immediately set in motion the procedure which would defeat the resolution and that the same was true when any resolutions were introduced which would not aid the cause of the Communist Party. He advised that because of this procedure which was placed in effect at the convention, [redacted] most of the other executives of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS were persuaded to go along with the Communist influence in the Congress, having in mind the thought that even though it appeared that the National Negro Congress was now controlled by Communist influence, it might still be a good thing for the Negro race as a whole.

b7D

[redacted] has learned that many other prominent negro individuals have withdrawn their support from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. [redacted] advised that MR. PATERSON who ran for Congress from Chicago on the Communist Party ticket was made Chairman of the Resolution Committee at the Congress held in Washington in April of 1940. He also advised that JAMES FORD, who ran for Vice-President of the United States on the Communist Party ticket was also very active in the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. [redacted] He states that he does not consider the National Negro Congress to be of any importance at the present time or to have any influence among the Negro people, and that the Congress itself has practically died out, The only time that a meeting is held at present being on occasions when the Communist Party desires to create some interest among the Negro people to convince the Negroes that the Communist Party is trying to do something for the Negro race.

b7D

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK [redacted] FILE NO. 61-210

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Butte, Montana	5/19/41	4/1,19/41	[redacted] b7C BH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Negative information pertaining to above organization in States of Montana and Idaho. Case referred upon completion pending information furnished by confidential informants of the Butte Office.

- RUC -

Reference: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C [redacted] Butte, Montana, February 18, 1941.

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Details:

Since the dictation of reference report, no information has been received by the Butte Field Division pertaining to the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

N. G. Banister

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61 6728-11 JUN 5 1941

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CH-21

EX - 1

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[redacted] upon recontact advised that nothing had come to their attention involving the above-entitled organization. It is to be noted that both of these [redacted] are thoroughly familiar with the various Communist organizations in the vicinity of the Butte Field Division.

A review of the file of this case in the Butte Office does not reflect any reports from other field divisions which would necessitate investigation by the Butte Office pertaining to this organization.

Although appropriate contact with various confidential informants in the Butte Field Division will be maintained with reference to the above-entitled organization, it is not deemed advisable to keep this case in a pending status in the Butte Office. It is accordingly being referred upon completion to the office of origin upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge subject to being reopened upon receipt of pertinent information from the confidential informants.

670

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK File No. 100-496 RFF

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made by
ALBANY, NEW YORK	5/22/41	1/30/41; 5/21/41	[redacted]

67C

TITLE	Character of Case
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY-R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation in the territory covered by the Albany Field Division fails to disclose the existence or presence of the above entitled organization.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau teletypes dated 12/17/40 and 1/22/41.

67 C D

DETAILS: [redacted] the Albany office requested [redacted] to develop full and complete information concerning Subject organization. [redacted] was advised that this office was particularly interested in obtaining information concerning the date, place and circumstances of the origin of this organization, the personal history of each officer, both local and national, a list of the sponsors of this organization, the aims and purposes of this organization, its program,

CH-17

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Approved and Forwarded SAC

J. E. Clegg 6/-6798 JUN 10 1941

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1 - Buffalo (Information)
3 - Albany

MAY 26 1941

FIVE

connections, ramifications, and total membership, both national and by state. [redacted] was also requested to obtain and forward to this office any available literature issued by this organization. b7C

[redacted] this office requested [redacted] to develop full and complete information concerning this organization, [redacted] b7C,D

On January 30, 1941, [redacted] of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of State, of the State of New York, advised Special Agent [redacted] of this office, that this organization is not listed as being incorporated in any county within the territory covered by the Albany Field Division. b7C

[redacted] reflects that inquiries have been made in the Counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton and Essex of [redacted] and all advise that this organization does not exist in the above named Counties at the present time. b7C,D

[redacted] conducted a complete and thorough investigation in those counties coming within their jurisdiction and, inasmuch as only negative information concerning this organization was ascertained, no report was submitted. This fact was verified b7D

by [redacted] Troy, New York, in a telephone conversation with Special Agent [redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] reflect that inquiries have been made in the Counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga and Oswego, of [redacted] and others, and all advise that this organization does not exist in the above named counties at the present time. b7C,D

[redacted] reflects that in the course of investigation they contacted [redacted] and others in the Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Fulton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, Albany, Columbia and Greene, and all advise that this organization does not exist in the above named counties at the present time. b7C,D

[redacted] laid an appropriate foundation so that in the event this organization does become active, they will be notified and, in turn, notify this office. The investigation conducted [redacted] covers all New York counties within the Albany Field Division. b7D

[redacted] that after thorough investigation, this organization is unknown to them in their respective cities and localities. b7C,D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that information has been received [redacted] b7D to the effect that on June 1, 1941, the National Negro Congress is attempting to stage a mass demonstration, at which time they expect to have approximately fifty thousand negroes parading in the District of Columbia.

[redacted] has further advised that he has received information to the effect that some of the negroes are contemplating carrying banners reading: "Eliminate Jim-Crowism in the Department of Justice." b7C,D

Upon receipt of additional information in connection with this matter, same will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee

S. K. McKEE
Special Agent in Charge

TWD:MB
100-949

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61-67-1-121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 28 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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CH-20

NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE # 100-209

Report made at:	Date made:	Period:	Report made by:
SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.	5/28/41	4/22,23/41	[redacted] OA

b7C

Title:	Character:
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information obtainable that this organization is organized or active in the city of Brookings, South Dakota.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to all Field Offices, except Washington, dated 12/17/40.
Bureau teletype to all offices, dated 1/22/41.
Bureau teletype to all Field Offices dated 1/30/41.

DETAILS:

AT BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA -

The following [redacted] were contacted at Brookings, South Dakota, without developing any information that this organization was either organized or active at Brookings, South Dakota, [redacted] b7D

CH-13

- P E N D I N G -

A & Fwd. Werner Thuis SAC	Do not write in these spaces.	INDEXED JUN 20 1941
Copies of this report: 5-Bureau 2-New York 2-Sioux Falls	JUN 2 1941	

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U N D E V E L O P E D - L E A D S

THE SIOUX FALLS FIELD DIVISION -

Will continue making appropriate inquiry in the various cities in this territory, and report the results of that investigation.

50 (2-7-79)

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KRM:bc

May 31, 1941

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

1/230

Dear Captain Kirk:

Information has been received [redacted] to the effect that on June 2, 1941, the National Negro Congress plans a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C. It is [redacted] reported that the Negroes assembling in Washington, D. C., will demonstrate against alleged "Jim Crow" practices.

b7D

These data, [redacted] are being made available to you in order that you might be kept currently advised of matters of this kind.

b7D

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

61-6[illegible]3-123

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 31 1941
P. M.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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aRM:bc May 31, 1941

PERSONAL [redacted]

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

14229

Dear General Watson:

Information has been received [redacted] to the effect that on June 1, 1941, the National Negro Congress plans a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C. It is [redacted] reported that the Negroes assembling in Washington, D. C., will demonstrate against alleged "Jim Crow" practices.

b7D

These data, [redacted] and are being made available to the President and you in order that you might be kept currently advised of matters of this kind.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 31 1941 ★
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

161-672-124
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 31, 1941

14228

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Information has been received [redacted] to the effect that on June 1, 1941, the National Negro Congress plans a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C. It is [redacted] reported that the Negroes assembling in Washington, D. C., will demonstrate against alleged "Jim Crow" practices.

These data, [redacted] are being made available to you in order that you might be kept currently advised of matters of this kind.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED 61-6723-125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 1 1941
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9-16
5-31-41

#10

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DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RN

MH:bc

May 31, 1941

PERSONAL [redacted]

Mr. William S. Knudsen
Director General
Office of Production Management
Federal Reserve Building
Washington, D. C.

14231

67D

Dear Mr. Knudsen:

Information has been received [redacted] to the effect that on June 1, 1941, the National Negro Congress plans a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C. It is [redacted] reported that the Negroes assembling in Washington, D. C., will demonstrate against alleged "Jim Crow" practices.

These data [redacted] are being made available to you in order that you might be kept currently advised of matters of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

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61-[illegible]-126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 JUN [illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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May 31, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

14232

My dear Mr. Berle:

Information has been received [redacted] to the effect that on June 1, 1941, the National Negro Congress plans a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C. It is [redacted] reported that the Negroes assembling in Washington, D. C., will demonstrate against alleged "Jim Crow" practices. b7D

These data, [redacted] are being made available to you in order that you might be kept currently advised of matters of this kind. b7D

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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61-6228-127

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

KRM:bc May 31, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE

I am transmitting herewith one copy of a memorandum dated May 31, 1941, which I have today directed to the Attorney General, concerning a proposed mass demonstration of Negroes sponsored by the National Negro Congress in Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1941.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 31 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 31

61-6728-128
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 65K/RH

115

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: NEW YORK, NEW YORK — File No. 100-209

Report Made at:	Date Made:	Period:	Report Made By:
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	6/17/41	3/27-31/41	[redacted] b7c db

Title:	Character:
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis of Facts: No information developed indicating that this organization is now active or has in the past been organized or active in the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated 12/17/40; Bureau teletype dated 1/22/41.

DETAILS: AT GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

The following [redacted] were contacted at Grand Forks, North Dakota, without developing any information indicating that this organization is now active or has in the past been organized or active in the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota: [redacted]

b7D

- P E N D I N G -

CH-13

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SIOUX FALLS FIELD DIVISION

Will continue making appropriate inquiry in the various cities in this territory, and report the results of that investigation.

- P E N D I N G -

2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

95024

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY.

K.C..... FILE NO. 100-1213-

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.	6-21-1941	6-11-1941	[redacted] ebc b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] b7C

P.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Kansas City, Missouri 4-26-41. b7C

DETAILS:

Pursuant to request by letter dated April 4, 1941, the [redacted] the following is set forth: b7C b7D

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95025

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted] that a few years ago she and several others met to discuss the advisability of forming a chapter of the National Negro Congress here in Kansas City; that it was decided that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took care of any activities that the other group could handle; that such a chapter here would be unnecessary; that she attended a regional

b7D

95026

"

meeting in Chicago several years ago of the National Negro Congress; that she heard nothing to indicate there was any Communism in it at that time; that she was not prepared to say whether there is a Communist element in the National Negro Congress at this time; that she knows no Communists and belongs to no Communist organizations or clubs that have any Communistic elements to her knowledge.

[redacted] of the Home Seekers' Saving and Loan Association, 1811 Vine Street, of which THERON B. WATKINS is president, and GEORGE S. ELLISON, vice-president.

b7c

[redacted] have a high standing among the Negro people in the community.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

Will follow investigation presently being made by [redacted] for the purpose of ascertaining the identity and background of [redacted]

b7D

(2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

94983

No. 1

Case Originated at DALLAS, TEXAS — File No. 100-436

Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By
Texas	5-28-41	4-10 to 5-18-41	[redacted] 67C

	Character of Case
NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PSIS:

District headquarters of NAAA now set up in the office of the Fort Worth Mind, negro newspaper. Recent efforts to organize groups in Marshall, Weatherford, Wichita Falls, Texas, and Ardmore, Oklahoma. Attempt was made to organize among negro draftees at Camp Wolters at Mineral Wells, Texas. Active groups at Tyler, Kilgore, Lufkin, Henderson, Hawkins, and Vernon, Texas. Dallas and Fort Worth groups expanding rapidly. Houston, Texas, alleged to have 100 members. Close relationship indicated between NAAA and NAACP. Leaders of NAAA at Fort Worth also interested in negro vocational training and are attempting to enlist members in the North American Aviation plant at Grand Prairie and the Consolidated bomber plant now under construction at Fort Worth. Recent information reported by [redacted] indicates NAAA is a branch of the National Negro Congress which is not established definitely to date.

Note: Re: List starting page 26. See 61-6728-179 concerning reliability WR 3/23/56

67D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/24/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] 67C Dallas, dated 4-25-41.

Reviewed and Recorded: [signature]

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2 - Oklahoma City	4 - Dallas
2 - Kansas City	
2 - Houston	
2 - San Antonio	
2 - El Paso	

fg

JUN 2 1941

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted] b7C

DETAILS:

[redacted] since the date of last report, has been constantly in attendance at various group meetings of the Negro Achievement Association of America and also has assisted in organizational efforts of the group, working directly under [redacted] This informant has been interviewed on occasions by reporting agent and additional information secured by him which he has submitted in the form of brief reports have been made available to the Dallas Division by [redacted] There is set forth hereinafter information furnished by [redacted] b7C

The informant reported that on April 10, 1941, he was in Dallas, Texas, at which time he conferred with [redacted] This conference was at the suggestion of [redacted] district organizer, whose headquarters are in Fort Worth. On this occasion, [redacted] stated to the informant that he was having difficulty in getting men together at the North American plant but was continuing his effort to organize a group there. On the same date the informant returned to Fort Worth where he found a note from [redacted] stating that he would be gone from Fort Worth for four days while he visited towns in the vicinity of Houston, Texas. b7C

On April 10, 1941, the informant attended a meeting at 1210 Cannon Street, Fort Worth, which was attended by 12 members of the Fort Worth group. The meeting was attended by [redacted] of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Fort Worth. [redacted] is also a member of the Negro Achievement Association. On this occasion [redacted] stated that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was glad for any assistance the Negro Achievement Association might give to them in their fight for the negroes, and that at any time the National Association for Advancement of Colored People could be of help to let them know. It was stated that the latter organization has endorsed the party program of the Negro Achievement Association. b7C

On April 11, 1941, the informant met [redacted] of the Fort Worth group, who stated that he would have several porters working in several Fort Worth buildings during the movement. [redacted] stated to the [redacted] that he liked the movement of the Negro Achievement Association, thought the ideals were fine for the American negro. He gave his assurance to put the program over in Fort Worth. b7C

On the night of April 11, 1941, the informant attended a meeting of a group headed by [redacted] which was held at the home of [redacted] Fort Worth. Twenty negroes were present at this [redacted]

meeting, all of whom had attended meetings before, with the exception of [redacted] Plans for a Mother's Day celebration were made, but these plans did not later materialize. Nothing of importance occurred at this meeting, but the fact was stressed that membership must be increased. b7C

On April 12, 1941, the informant came to Dallas, where he received a report of the meeting of the Dallas group held on the previous Friday night from his wife who has joined the Dallas group to report the activities. It was determined that the Dallas meeting was held at [redacted] at the home of [redacted] The meeting was presided over by [redacted] Three new members were inducted. The Dallas group likewise appointed a committee for the Mother's Day celebration, but the plans did not apparently materialize. b7C

On his return to Fort Worth on April 12, 1941, informant met [redacted] who told him that the district council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was to hold a three-day meeting from April 25-27 inclusive, meetings to be at the St. James Baptist Church. He requested that either [redacted] or informant attend these meetings. b7C

On April 13, 1941, informant had dinner with [redacted] at the home of one [redacted], Fort Worth. During the ensuing discussion, informant learned that [redacted] was one of the first leaders of the movement in Fort Worth, but was in bad graces at that time with [redacted] told informant that the time was getting right for them, as leaders of the negroes, to demand some of the things they should have. She stated that they should get these things even if they had to fight for them. Informant asked her what she meant by "fight" and she stated that if necessary, the negroes could start a revolution. When asked what she had against the people of America, [redacted] replied that the "g-- d-- white man does not intend for the Southern negro or any other negro to enjoy any privileges." b7C

On April 14, 1941, the informant again contacted [redacted] in an effort to learn something of the past activities of the party. [redacted] At this time she told the informant that she was not attending meetings of the party in Fort Worth, as she had a misunderstanding with [redacted], [redacted] had removed her from her office as leader of the Fort Worth group and had replaced her with [redacted] stated that [redacted] threatened to harm her if she told of any of the activities of the local movement to any police officials. She told informant that [redacted] had ways of finding out those things from the police department. She informed that a colored boy was hurt some few months ago by agents of [redacted] for talking too much. Inquiry as to how the boy was hurt, [redacted] that he was hurt in an automobile accident. She would not give his name. b7C b7C

On April 14, 1941, the informant met [redacted] and told him that he wanted to see him on the following day. On this occasion [redacted] told informant that pressure would have to be put on East Texas just as soon as possible. [redacted] reported that 100 people attended a meeting of the group at Houston, that Houston is well over the top at the present time. Informant inquired as to the other towns in that territory, and [redacted] stated that San Antonio was getting along slowly but that pressure would be brought on there also. He inquired if the informant could travel a few days and said he would discuss the trip later. b7c

On the same day the informant a talk with [redacted] of the Fort Worth Mind. It is to be noted hereinafter that [redacted] who is connected with this negro paper, takes an increasingly important part in the subject organization.

On April 15, 1941, the informant met [redacted] at which time they had a lengthy discussion. [redacted] stated that it would be necessary to put pressure on the various leaders to get the membership up to quota. He then told the informant that he would have to go to Marshall and Tyler, Texas during the coming week to assist a [redacted] in getting things going in East Texas. b7c

On this occasion [redacted] that he had had a conference with [redacted] a negro, who is president of the Negro Youth Congress. He stated [redacted] was displeased with the work in Texas and unless results were obtained a new leader would have to be found. [redacted] stated that the plan at the present time was to organize negroes in all walks of life. In discussing the proposed Mother's Day program, he stated that they should be followed in quick order by other mass meetings to get the negroes interested. Informant inquired of [redacted] as to whether a group had been organized in Lufkin, Texas, and he replied that there had been but did not give any details. [redacted] again told informant that he must contact a man at the North American Aviation plant to get things started and, if necessary, to pay expenses of the first meeting. [redacted] then exhibited to informant a check for $50.00, signed by [redacted] of the Negro Youth Congress of America made payable to [redacted] of Fort Worth. This check was for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to assist in defraying expenses at the district meeting to be held in the near future. [redacted] also informed the executive board of the Negro Doctors Association was meeting in Fort Worth that night, and that he was going to speak to them in a special session. He stated that negro doctors from all over the State of Tyler, a member of the Negro Achievement Association of America. b7c

false. See page 7

On the occasion of this conference with [redacted] he advised the informant that he must know what is going on in the inner circle of the

b7c 94987

party because they would be in various parts of Texas getting the movement going. [redacted] also informed while he was absent from Fort Worth, he received a list of the members from Houston, Texas, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Tyler, Texas. Shreveport and Houston were sent a letter of O.K. for their members. [redacted] advised that he was going to Mineral Wells, Texas, on the following morning to try and line up a group t here. It is to be noted that Camp Wolters is located at Mineral Wells. With reference to Houston, [redacted] stated that the movement was going under several different names. He advised that the Oklahoma set up would need some help.

Informant learned that [redacted] had attended a meeting of the executive board of the Negro Doctors Association, presenting the set up of the Negro Achievement Association, a great amount of discussion ensuing thereafter. It was learned that a letter would be sent to [redacted] giving him an answer to the board's endorsement of the Negro Achievement Association. It was learned that [redacted] stated at this meeting that it was time for the negroes to join some real power and get some of the things they needed and deserved. He discussed cases of different negroes who had tried to enter various medical colleges but had been refused attendance. He stated that the United States is helping foreign countries who are down on various races of people and the country is almost ready to fight for them. He then asked what the United States had done to help the negroes and their rights. [redacted] commented on bombings of 12 or 13 negro homes recently in Dallas, Texas, and asked what the government had done to stop such things. [redacted] said "when the United States needs us most, it is time to demand a better understanding one way or the other." At this point one of the negro doctors inquired as to what could be done and [redacted] replied that unless things change "we will fight for what we want." He stated that some of the negroes will lose their lives but will make it possible for other people to live. Someone asked how the negroes were going to get things to fight with, but the chairman at the meeting asked that the question not be answered and that a committee would be appointed by the Association to contact the proper person about the Negro Achievement Association movement. It was also learned that [redacted] of Tyler spoke and gave his approval of the Negro Achievement Association. He was appointed on the committee to give endorsement to the Negro Achievement Association. Informant stated that the Doctors Association has over 1,000 members in said organization.

b7c

False, see page 1

On April 16, 1941, informant had breakfast with [redacted] of Tyler and discussed the East Texas problem. [redacted] stated that he was having trouble getting things in order. He stated that Kilgore and Henderson should have a large membership if he could get some help. He advised informant that he would try to get the Doctors Association to approve the party but that it would be a hard job. The informant learned that [redacted] went to Mineral Wells on April 16, 1941.

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On April 17, 1941, a meeting of leaders was held at 1120 Crawford Street, Fort Worth, and informant attended this meeting. Those present included, besides the informant [redacted], and [redacted] stated that while in Houston, Texas, he had a conference with a representative from the New York office and was told that the group was getting along too slowly for the New York office and said that pressure would have to be put on the various leaders. He stated that various members of the district board would visit the towns to help them get on their feet and also to get new movements in the towns where none exist. On this occasion the check for $50.00 drawn by [redacted] of the Negro Youth Congress, was officially presented to [redacted] for the assistance of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. On this occasion [redacted] also reported that he had contacted a negro soldier at Mineral Wells but did not enlarge upon it.

b7c

On April 18, 1941 [redacted] informant proceeded to Dallas, thereafter conferring with [redacted] concerning the Negro Doctors Association endorsement of the Negro Achievement Association. [redacted] was invited to attend the meeting of the local group on that night. [redacted] and informant attended the meeting of the Dallas group, at which 24 persons were present. [redacted] employee of North American Aviation at Grand Prairie, Texas, stated he was having difficulty in getting the men together and asked for help. [redacted] stated that this industrial plant was important and that all ease and care must be taken in handling the work; that he did not desire to have it known that they had a representative in the plant. [redacted] assured [redacted] of cooperation. At this meeting [redacted] of this group, stated that the Dallas Negroe Chamber of Commerce was ready to receive all information they could get in order to consider endorsement of the Negro Achievement Association. At this meeting [redacted] spoke of the meeting of the American Peace Mobilization, stating that people from all over the United States were present. He stated the meeting was held to help American negroes wake up and help themselves to defend themselves. He informed that the sole purpose of the Negro Achievement Association was to help the American negroes defend themselves in all walks of live. He said that he could not enlarge on the Subject but would at a later date. Three new members were taken into the organization at this meeting.

b7c

See page 1 folder.

On April 19, 1941, informant contacted [redacted] in Fort Worth, at which time he advised him that he was to go to East Texas during the following week, particularly to check on the ability of [redacted] as leader in that section. He instructed informant that information he secured should be discussed only with him and should make no report to [redacted] or to discuss the district office. He instructed informant to check [redacted] finances as to what had been taken in, as he suspected [redacted] of embezzling

funds of the organization. Informant was instructed to make only one public appearance in each town and see if possible that other movements can be started in the same town without the previous leaders' knowledge. Informant was instructed to get a list of all respected colored people, and not to mention at any time the name of the Communist party because it might cause an investigation by the police which the organization does not want. With reference to this trip, he also stated that [redacted] should accompany informant to Marshall, Texas; that he, [redacted] had already selected a group of people; and that he was to talk with [redacted] about a chairman for the town. [redacted] informed him that they wanted a man who is not easily frightened and who will stand up for his rights. He advised that the Marshall chairman, whoever was selected, should be instructed to get as many young negroes from the negro colleges in that town as possible. b7c

On April 19, 1941, the informant also contacted [redacted] who stated 35 members were present at the Fort Worth meeting on the previous night.

On April 20, 1941, informant contacted [redacted] in Dallas concerning the North American Aviation set up. [redacted] wanted him to set a date for a meeting, but informant told him that he could not as he did not know whether he or [redacted] could attend. [redacted] stated that the attendance of [redacted] was all that was necessary and he thought a visit with the boys would do much good.

False - see page

On the same date, informant returned to Fort Worth where he met [redacted] who stated that he had received a telegram from [redacted] asking that the informant not come until Tuesday afternoon.

On April 21, 1941, informant had breakfast with [redacted] and [redacted] at which time he stated that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People five-state district meeting would be held in Fort Worth the last of that week. He stated important negroes from throughout the country would be present. Discussion was had as to the President's wife, Mrs. ROOSEVELT, backing down on helping to sponsor the recital they are giving on April 25, apparently by the Negro Youth Congress. [redacted] stated the Negro Youth Congress should have known better than to use her name and suggested that the party should use more caution in using people's names. On this occasion [redacted] asked [redacted] to sit in on one of the private executive meetings of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People as his personal guest and stated that he wanted [redacted] and informant to attend all meetings possible. On this occasion there was no discussion about getting more colored employees in the various defense projects lined up. b7c

After the above incident, [redacted] and informant (at [redacted] suggestion) proceeded to the site of the Consolidated Aircraft bomber plant now under construction. [redacted] wanted to see if he could line up some members. At the plant it was determined that men had to apply for jobs at the union office at 2001 East 20th Street, in Fort Worth. [redacted] then talked with [redacted] business manager of the union, and asked him who could join the union and how much it cost. According to [redacted] stated that it cost $10.35, but that one could join for $2.35 without so much red tape. [redacted] then told informant that there are a number of colored people who want work at the plant and if they could pay the $2.35 for some of the men to join the union, these men would be under their hand and would do anything that they were asked to do. Informant suggested that he did not like such a set up and it might be wise to seek authority from higher authorities before undertaking this project. [redacted] stated he would write about the idea, not stating to whom. [redacted] then told him that he could not tell him because he had orders not to tell anyone at the present time from whom he took orders. At the union office [redacted] and informant found about 100 negroes who were asked for work, most of them had no money [redacted] asked some of these negroes if they would like for someone to help them secure jobs at the plant, and they said they would. He said that he could not say that could be done, but he took the names and addresses of some of the boys who were interested. Again [redacted] discussed [redacted] in East Texas and stated that informant was being sent to check on [redacted] record as he knew he should have reported more money than he had. He said he had received figures from [redacted] white organizer, on the East Texas Set up.

b7c

On April 22, 1941, the informant went to Tyler, Texas, where he called on [redacted] in his office on Wall Street. He checked [redacted] records but found they were not up to date. His records disclosed 100 members in the organization in East Texas and only $30.00 on hand. When asked if he had a list of members with their names and addresses, he said he did, but did notshow it. Informant told him this list must be in the district office in Fort Worth no later than Monday, April 28, 1941. Informant inquired as to records of Henderson, Kilgore, and other places where [redacted] had organizations. [redacted] claimed he did not have separate lists of each town. He was instructed to prepare such lists, showing the officials of the groups.

b7c

In discussing a meeting that was to be called on the occasion of informant's visit, [redacted] stated that he though it not wise to have a large meeting but had invited some members who were interested to attend the small meeting. Then [redacted] told informant that he has a movement under way at Hawkins, Texas, with [redacted] as leader. Informant inquired if he had done anything about the Texas College, Tyler, a negro college, which [redacted] had instructed him to discuss with [redacted] claimed he

b7c

had talked with [redacted] who had been present at the meeting.

On April 22, 1941, at 6:30 p.m. [redacted] and informant went to 305 South Palace where the following negroes were present:

[redacted]
Henderson, Texas

[redacted]
Tyler, Texas

[redacted] (phonetic)
Texas College
Tyler, Texas

[redacted]
Tyler, Texas

[redacted]
Tyler, Texas

[redacted]
Hawkins, Texas

b7c

Take info - see pg 1

Informant was introduced and the group advised that informant was there to determine the progress the movement had made and to learn why instructions had not been carried out. Informant advised the group that according to the records, there were 100 members in East Texas, but that none of these members had been approved by the district office, that a list of the members in the various towns had not been submitted to the district office per instructions at the district meetings at Fort Worth on March 28-29.

b7c

At this meeting [redacted] said it would be unwise to st[illegible] the movement at the Texas College since it would be out on May 17. However, it was decided that a sufficient number of resident students would be there and to go ahead with this movement.

[redacted] said he would begin immediately to get all students to become members of the movement. b7c

[redacted] of Hawkins, stated that he could get things started if he knew more about the group.

Inquiry was made of the informant about how much money had been sent into the district office, and he told them he did not have this information. The group wanted to know, and seemed to thing that all the money paid in had not been submitted.

At this meeting [redacted] of Henderson, reported her group was doing fine and that she had a paid up group of 30. She said she sent her list to [redacted] but had not received the approved list back from the district office in Fort Worth. (Informant states that no list had been received from [redacted] at that time).

On the night of April 22, informant proceeded to Marshall, Texas, with the understanding that [redacted] would follow him at a later hour. At the suggestion of [redacted] informant went to the home of [redacted] On the arrival of [redacted] telephoned the People's Undertaking Parlor and told [redacted] that informant had arrived. [redacted] called on informant shortly thereafter, accompanied by a man named [redacted] and another negro by the name of [redacted] stated that [redacted] had informed him of informant's anticipated arrival. Informant stated that [redacted] was very enthusiastic and stated that he felt he could serve as leader in Marshall. Arrangements were made for meeting on the following morning. b7c

On April 23, 1941, [redacted] met with informant and [redacted] at People's Undertaking Parlor. [redacted] stated that a movement should be started among the students at the two negro colleges at Marshall and stated that he felt he could develop a good organization in a short time. [redacted] stated Marshall needed some type of movement to wake up the negro race and that the Negro Achievement Association was the one most likely to succeed. Nothing of importance took place at this meeting as informant refused to appoint a secretary for the local group, although [redacted] wanted the job and [redacted] wanted the approve [redacted] the barber. It will be shown later in this report that [redacted] had selected another individual to lead the Marshall group. b7c

After the above meeting, [redacted] inquired of informant if his books were in order, and the informant replied that he could not say but that he should submit a list of members according to cities.

On April 24, 1941, the informant was back in Fort Worth, at which time [redacted] had invited him to attend an executive meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. At [redacted] residence, informant learned that he was out of town. Informant then contacted [redacted] who advised him that he had an employee of every building in town that had promised to join the Fort Worth group. b7c

On the same evening, the informant attended the executive meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, at which time a talk was had about the district meeting to be held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at the St. James Baptist Church. At this executive meeting a negro by the name of [redacted] spoke about the appearance of [redacted] his appearance apparently being sponsored by the Negro Race Congress or the National Negro Congress. The informant stated that the national office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People had approved [redacted] appearance. It was stated that [redacted] appearance be discussed with no one as no public announcement would be made. At this meeting, it was voted that a petition be sent to the national office concerning PAUL ROBERSON. A discussion was also had, resulting in a decision that no conversations should be had during the district meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People which would indicate that that organization is assuming what might be termed a radical view in connection with the demands of the negro race. One of the members at this meeting inquired as to whether it would be possible for the government or police to attend these meetings and to report them. The answer was "Yes", stating that the officers were active at the present time because of conditions throughout the country. It was stated that it would be wise to watch every person, particularly those who asked questions and any strangers who might show up at the meetings. This meeting of the executive committee of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People at Fort Worth definitely indicates that there is close association between the Negro Achievement Association and with some of the officials of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

See page 1

On the morning of April 25, 1941, informant met with [redacted] briefly at which time he inquired about his trip to East Texas and [redacted] informed him that he had about the same luck on his trip into West Texas. Later in the day, [redacted] met with informant and inquired as to how he found [redacted] records, at which time informant indulged the results of his trip as previously set out herein. Informant reported that, in his opinion, [redacted] should have on hand $100 or more, to which [redacted] replied that he had a man down at Tyler who was checking [redacted] activities and probably attended the meeting informant attended. This man informed that [redacted] should have accounted for $200 or more, which indicated that informant was right in reporting that [redacted] was short.

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted]

94995

After discussing the East Texas situation, [redacted] told informant that the Communist Party does not tolerate stealing or anything unbecoming on the part of any of the leaders and that most assuredly [redacted] would have to be removed as leader of the East Texas group. There was a discussion about the possibility of installing [redacted] as leader of the East Texas group. [redacted] also was advised by the informant that he had learned about a group at Kilgore which is headed by a man named [redacted] but that [redacted] did not attend the Tyler meeting. b7c

In discussing his trip [redacted] stated that he had been to Weatherford, Mineral Wells, and Wichita Falls, Texas, and made investigations and found it would be necessary to make some changes for about the same reasons that a change would have to be made in the East Texas group. [redacted] stated that he was glad that he was not the one who appointed these leaders, as that would put him in "dutch" with the Party for so doing. [redacted] did not enlarge upon his trip to West Texas or name the leaders of the movement there at that time. b7c

After this discussion, [redacted] told the informant that he thought he was O.K. and was going to see if he could get to give him more detailed information and also to approve him to attend some other meetings which were held at Fort Worth. [redacted] stated to informant that he had been on tril and still was because he wanted to be cert in that he was not connected with any government agency -- advising the informant that he hoped he did not fail him because there was a world of information he should know which he would give him when approval was given. [redacted] warned informant that the Communist Party has various ways of finding out who and what people do and cautioned him not to let him down. b7c

See page 1

Informant reported that [redacted] attended a public meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, but nothing was said at this meeting which was radical. On the occasion of the above discussion with [redacted] he made a remark that he guessed he could get to [redacted] that night. This is the first mention of [redacted] which has been made in several weeks. b7c

false

On Saturday, April 26, 1941, informant attended a public meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, at which time he talked with a negro by the name of [redacted] from the East, and they talked about the Communist Party. [redacted] stated that it would not be long before the Party would act and show the American Government the place it should give the negro in governmental affairs. [redacted] inquired as to the program of the Party in Texas and how long it had been working. b7c

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted] 94996

On April 27, 1941, [redacted] and informant, with the man named [redacted] (previously mentioned) and [redacted] from Tyler held a meeting. The East Texas situation was discussed and [redacted] was asked by [redacted] if he would succeed [redacted] as leader. He did not agree to do so, but was given a list of instructions in the event he should be appointed. [redacted] commented that although [redacted] was a business neighbor of his and [redacted] that [redacted] would not give him or anyone else any trouble.

b7c

On April 27, 1941, informant attended a meeting of [redacted] group, which was held at 2923 Ross Avenue. Twenty members were present. [redacted] was present at this meeting and stated he was now ready to get the porters together and organize them into a group.

Informant reported that on April 28, 1941, he talked with [redacted] and she inquired if he had attended the up-town meeting held on the previous Saturday night. He asked to what meeting she referred and she stated that "we", the negroes, were invited to attend a white Communist meeting. She stated that whoever is in charge appoints someone to go and that possibly he would be chosen to go the next time.

On the same day, the informant talked to [redacted] and advised him that he had appointed a negro by the name of [redacted] as leader of the group at Wichita Falls. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is employed by some building and is married and has one child. [redacted] also advised him that it would be possible to have two groups in Wichita Falls and that he would return there.

b7c

On April 29, 1941, the informant had a discussion with [redacted] of the Fort Worth Mind concerning the past executive meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. [redacted] stated that this organization should adopt one stand and stick to it; that he was scared of the various stands the group takes, then inquiring why they did not come out straight as Communists or stay on the thing they claim to be.

b7c

On May 1, the informant met with [redacted] at which time they talked about the possibility of holding a public open air meeting at Greenway Park, Fort Worth and plan to hold the meeting on the following Sunday. The meeting was deferred. On this occasion [redacted] stated that the group would give information to the members who are members in the various buildings which would cause the members to try and influence the other workers. He said that with tireless effort, things could be put over. On this occasion [redacted] stated that their chief aim is to organize the American negro and try to have him ready when "Uncle Sam" needs him to most, so that he will rebel against him, the government. [redacted] told the informant that he would be given a chance to attend one of the white meetings. [redacted] then told informant

9499

that he had met [redacted] at Mineral Wells and asked about literature for the district. [redacted] told him that name literature was being printed and that the organization must furnish a complete list of names and addresses of persons -- apparently those to receive the literature. [redacted] also spoke of membership cards which were being printed. b7c

On this occasion, [redacted] inquired as to whether [redacted] had been over to Fort Worth on the previous day. The occasion of her visit was to arrange the financial condition of the organization -- she being the district treasurer. [redacted] thentold him that there would be receipt books given to each group, and that the secretary of each group would send in each month to the district office a complete record of the money received. b7c

[redacted] reassured that the organization was being careful in their relations with him to be sure that he was O.K., but that while he, [redacted] was in Mineral Wells, he was given a straight O.K. for the two of them to get their heads together in the organization work (apparently this is the result of [redacted] conference with [redacted] At this time, a discussion was had as to enlisting negro members in the armed forces of the United States and [redacted] said the purpose of this was to have the American negro soldier on their side "if and when the ball starts firing". [redacted] informed him that if they could enlist 50 negroes out of every negro army camp, they would have a great number of boys when the draft was over. He stated that if the boys in the camp would get together that they would be able to handle the outside. He stated that contact work with the negro soldiers would be on week-ends when they left the camps. He said this phase of the work must be handled with quietness. He then told informant that every Saturday night a lot of negro soldiers come to Fort Worth and he was going to have a man ready by Saturday night. He stated that they might temporarily use a room in the Gem Hotel for such meetings, and that only the informant and he [redacted] would know the detailed plans of the group. [redacted] also stated that he was given an O.K. to try and put members in all industrial plants. [redacted] told him that he saw no necessity of placing men in the plant as there was no program for the stoppage of work. [redacted] then told him that unless things shaped up differently than what they are now there would be no immediate trouble, but that effort should be made to try and get a complete inside story on the plant for future uses. He again discussed the mass meeting to be held at Greenway Park -- which he stated would be addressed by both negroes and whites. He stated that during the coming summer, meetings would be held all over the United States of a similar nature and stating "we don't mind the public knowing about the meetints, but not the inside work". b7c

b7c, D

[redacted] also informed concerning a meeting which the informant referred to as the Negro Race Congress, which probably is a meeting of the

false. See page 1

National Negro Congress. This meeting is to be held in Houston during the period of the National Negro Baptist Sunday School Congress, which is to take place around June 5, 1941. He spoke of a [redacted] who apparently will attend the Houston meeting and whom he thought might be induced to stop in Fort Worth and address a meeting. b7C

The informant has previously advised concerning [redacted] stating that he is a negro minister who is a leader of the negro Communists. b7C

On this occasion [redacted] also advised the informant that he has been a member of the Communist Party for five years, during which time he has been in the Party circles and knows what it means not to obey orders and to be caught with literature or other information on the person.

With reference to the Dallas set up, [redacted] stated that the new movement would be started in Dallas under another name. He spoke of [redacted] possibly being placed in charge of the Dallas group. He also instructed the informant to contact the negro Chamber of Commerce and thought he should have no trouble in getting this group lined up; also that he should again contact [redacted] about the Negro Doctors Association endorsement. [redacted] informed that the various groups would be given chapter numbers and advised the informant as to chapter numbers in the following cities: b7C

Fort Worth	107-110
Dallas	111-112
Tyler	113
Marshall	114-115
Henderson	116
Kilgore	117
Hawkins	118

folder see pg

He did not furnish the informant with any additional chapter numbers in the area he, [redacted] had been working. [redacted] discussed the appointment of [redacted] in [redacted] business in Marshall, as the organizer for that city. It appeared from the conversation that [redacted] had had some contact with [redacted] b7C

On May 2, 1941, the informant informed that he left Fort Worth for Dallas on that date, but before leaving Fort Worth he met [redacted] whom he knew for some time in Kansas City, Missouri, and whom he has known to have been a Communist for about ten years. [redacted] He advised that [redacted] had been working in the South for some time

94999

b7c

and supposedly has a church in Dallas. [redacted] told him that he was in Fort Worth to speak before a group of white friends and did not enlarge upon this.

Informant further advised that on May 2, after arriving in Dallas, he went to the Negro Chamber of Commerce and conferred with [redacted] with reference to the Chamber of Commerce backing the Negro Achievement Association. [redacted] stated that he thought he could get the Board of Directors to approve endorsement.

b7c

[redacted] was contacted and stated the medical association had not taken any action as yet, but he talked favorably concerning approval.

On this trip the informant contacted [redacted] and tendered him the appointment of chairman of the Dallas group. [redacted] felt that he could not serve in that capacity, but agreed to take charge of the next meeting of the Dallas group.

b7c

On May 2, 1941, the informant returned to Fort Worth where he attended a dinner given by [redacted] of Fort Worth. This was at the Greenleaf Cafe, which is a meeting place of subject organization. In attendance at this meeting, besides [redacted] and informant, the following persons:

[redacted]

b7c

false

[redacted] spoke briefly, stating he hoped to give all possible aid to the organization; that he would be glad to do whatever he could in Dallas.

On May 3, 1941, the informant reported that [redacted] took him to [redacted] which is the office of the Eagle Ave, a negro newspaper. [redacted] when advised [redacted] organizing the negro draftees as well as enlisted soldiers in the armed camps. [redacted] stated that the new group would be a relation group between the soldiers and the Fort Worth movement; and that if this system proved satisfactory, other movements would be started in other camps.

b7c

[redacted] told [redacted] that the informant would attend the meeting of the soldiers. [redacted] and informant then contacted [redacted] discussing the negro teachers salary problem (apparently subject organization will attempt to make an issue of this in order to enlist negro teachers). It appears [redacted] was to attend a meeting -- which meeting he would address. [redacted] told informant that [redacted] was in charge of trying to place some individuals on the colored National Youth Administration, but was meeting up with some difficulties.

On May 3, while discussing other matters with [redacted] informant was told that [redacted] was a very strong man in communist circles and has done a great deal of organizing in Houston as well as Dallas. [redacted] advised that if [redacted] stays in North Texas, he would attempt to persuade him to take charge of the Dallas group. b7C

On May 4, 1941, the informant attended a meeting of the Fort Worth local Negro Achievement Association held in the Knights of Pythias Hall at Second and Crump Streets, [redacted] presided, with about 15 in attendance. The meeting was addressed by [redacted] a negro, who is in the printing business at [redacted], Fort Worth. [redacted] is reported to be active in the St. James Baptist Church and is chairman of the Negro National Defense School project. He told the group that he had recently been elected chairman of the defense school and would assist the Communist Party in effecting some aims. At the mention of the Party by name, [redacted] told the informant to go to the platform and instruct [redacted] not to use the Party name any more. At the conclusion of [redacted] talk, [redacted] gave a talk, stating how much the organization could do for the negro and that more could be accomplished than some of the group might think they were able to do. When [redacted] left the hall, he was stopped by [redacted] who told him that hereafter when addressing a meeting never to use the name of the Party unless told to do so. [redacted] stated the reason for this was that they were not quite sure of all the people present at the meeting. b7C

See Pg 1

Informant advised on the morning of May 5, 1941, [redacted] called for him and they went to the Consolidated Aircraft bomber site. They could not get through the gate but talked to a few men standing around the outside. [redacted] approached the group with reference to joining up with the Communist Party. He told them that the Communist Party would be able to do more for them than the present government; also that unless they belonged to the organization, they would not be able to get jobs now or when the plant was completed. [redacted] also told this group the Party was so strong that they have caused walk-outs on jobs throughout the United States. He told the group that if any were interested, they could find him around the union headquarters. [redacted] told

b7C

35904

b7c

informant privately that the Communists would call a nation-wide strike within a very few months. [redacted] also discussed the possibility of using the office of the Fort Worth Mind as a front for receiving the organization's mail and for carrying on other business.

The informant contacted [redacted] who inquired if the informant had ever met a [redacted] whom, he stated, was very popular in Communist affairs in Fort Worth.

b7c

On this occasion, informant also reported that [redacted] was preparing a list of women who attended the meeting of the Fort Worth Mind Cooking School in March. He stated that letters would be sent to this group of women for the purpose of organizing them into a house wife league. About 400 letters will be sent.

The informant reported that on May 6, 1941, he accompanied [redacted] to Mineral Wells and contacted several negroes and endeavored to get some of them to lead the movement -- which attempt was unsuccessful at that time. [redacted] also contacted a colored soldier boy at Mineral Wells, asking him if he would head a movement to benefit negro soldiers. The negro replied that it would be a violation of his oath to do such, that he should report them to the police but would not if they left.

b7c

On the return trip to Fort Worth [redacted] stopped at Weatherford, Texas, where he talked with one [redacted] an employee of the Hughes Motor Company, with reference to organizing a group in Weatherford. On this occasion, they also discussed affairs with a negro by the name of [redacted] who is employed as a cook at the Masonic Orphan's home. [redacted] stated he was very interested in a movement to help the negroes and would make a special trip to Fort Worth to discuss the matter.

On the return to Fort Worth, informant ascertained that [redacted] had [redacted] and [redacted] preparing post cards to be sent to various negro women who attended the Fort Worth Mind Cooking School.

b7c

On Wednesday, May 7, 1941, informant left Fort Worth with [redacted] at 4:15 p.m. and drove to Ardmore, Oklahoma. On the trip [redacted] stated that the Communist Party was going to try and tie up some of the biggest plants and factories in the next few weeks. He said that the Party must be ready when the bomber plant is finished at Fort Worth. He stated that white members of the Communist Party are getting things shaped up fast in Fort Worth and other places in Texas and Oklahoma. [redacted] and informant arrived in Ardmore around 7:30 p.m., going to a cafe and rooming house operated by a [redacted] At 8:30 p.m. they were taken to a colored Baptist church where

95002

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted]

they met a white man who gave the name of [redacted] Informant stated that this man was similar in appearance to [redacted] whose photograph he had seen previously. In this connection, [redacted] is leader of the Communist Party in the State of Texas. With reference to the Ardmore meeting, informant was unable to learn the names of any of the members there, but stated that there were about 35 members present, including soldiers from Camp McMurray. Informant stated that [redacted] spoke on "What Chance Has America to Win the War?" [redacted] this being the most radical one he had ever heard [redacted] make. He said [redacted] obtained the list of persons present, but he had not had excess to [redacted] leaving Ardmore where [redacted] had a private talk with [redacted] said that [redacted] stated that things were going to "pop" all over the country in a very few months.

b7c

Under date of May 8, 1941, informant reported that, acting on instructions, he went to the Quinn Vocational Building to attend the so-called National Defense School meeting, but that the real name of the organization is the Vocational Preparation Association of Fort Worth. [redacted] Negro Achievement Association member, is on the advisory group of this movement. Informant advised that the apparent purpose of this organization is to help the N.Y.A. put various negroes on certain jobs. On the same day, [redacted] told the informant that he would leave for Prairie View College to attend an N.Y.A. meeting and to contact Communist Party members on the faculty. [redacted] requested the informant to attend a mass meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People at which time [redacted] white) high ranking official of the National Labor Relations Board, was scheduled to be the speaker. With reference to [redacted] considerable information has been received in the Dallas office that he is a Communist sympathizer or a Communist. He is a former professor of Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, Texas.

false. see

Informant reported a conversation he had with [redacted] on the morning of May 9, 1941. At that time informant was reading a copy of the Dallas Morning News which reported the 13th bombing of negroes' houses in Dallas. Informant wondered who was behind this activity in Dallas. [redacted] stated he knew of [redacted] who was connected with the Communist Party and indicated that [redacted] had something to do with this -- which was for the purpose of keeping the negroes in Dallas stirred up. In this connection it might be stated that these negro bombings are the subject of investigation being conducted by the Dallas Division. The bombings have occurred particularly in the section of the city where negro families have been moving into quarters which are located among or near the white districts. These bombings have been occurring over a period of several months and have caused a great deal of unrest among the negro population.

b7c

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b7c

During this conversation with [redacted] informant was advised that [redacted] was leaving Fort Worth to attend an N. Y. A. meeting. This apparently being the meeting at Prairie View College.

Informant reported the following day, May 10, he had a conversation with [redacted] who was mentioned previously as a speaker for the Fort Worth group. [redacted] told informant he hoped to used the Vocational Preparation Association to get things done for the negro.

b7c

[redacted] was contacted concerning the soldiers meeting to be held that evening. [redacted] exhibited a list of negro soldiers from Mineral Wells whom, he stated, he had lined up. [redacted] also told him that he had been invited to attend a white Communist meeting on May 11.

Around 7:30 p.m. on the night of May 10, 1941, a negro soldier by the name of [redacted], Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas, called on informant at his room in Fort Worth. He said [redacted] had contacted him to pick out boys who could be trusted. This negro said he was from Chicago and that he was bitterly against being in the army. He inquired of the informant if he could work with the organization without getting into serious trouble with the government and stated the army has very strict regulations prohibiting soldiers from joining outside organizations. The informant referred him to [redacted] He also wanted to know if the Negro Achievement Association would be able to hlep the soldiers obtain certain things if they joined the movement.

b7c

At about 8:30 p.m. on the night of May 10, 1941, a group of approximately 25 soldiers met at the Gem Hotel, at which time [redacted] and informant were present. [redacted] informed that relationship between the negro soldier and home should be cemented closely together; also that it was time for the American negro to organize. [redacted] requested those present to express their views, but from the response it was decided to allow the soldiers to think the matter over. [redacted] is to be in charge at the camp. Informant stated the soldiers were entertained. They were invited to attend a mass meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon. [redacted] contacted the informant again and asked what he could do, and was told to see [redacted] on his return to the city. Informant states that approximately 400 negroes were in Fort Worth on the night of this meeting.

The informant advised that the mass meeting of the Negro Achievement Association to be held on May 11, was called off because of the death of one of the members. Forces, however, were joined with the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for a meeting scheduled for the Pilgrim

95004

b7c

Baptist Church at 3:00 p.m. At this meeting [redacted] member of the National Labor Relations Board, spoke on "The Kind of World That I Would Like to Live In". [redacted] stated that it was time the American negroes should be allowed to votein all primaries and that the negroes must try to bring their race and the white race closer together. According to informant, [redacted] stated that the labor situation in America can and should be taken over ina different way. As a result of this meeting, the Negro Achievement Association obtained five new members.

On May 12, 1941, informant attended the organizational meeting of the junior National Association for Advancement of Colored People and was placed as an advisor. A [redacted] is in charge of this movement, and it will be noted that she is a member of the Negro Achievement Association. A young negro man by the name of [redacted] asked if the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was a Communist movement, stating that he understood that the movement was started by three white persons who were Communists. He stated that if the group was Communist, he would not join. The [redacted] woman refused to answer his question, evading same by stating that the organization was to help the negro of the United States. Informant stated that all young negroes who attended were from the ages of 16-25 and most were employed by the N.Y.A.

b7c

On May 12, 1941, the informant also attended a meeting of the Negro Inter-Racial Commission held at the T. M. Terrell School. At this meeting [redacted] and [redacted] were present, and informant states that they were very powerful in the group and got the group to do as they wished. He stated the inter-racial group meetings are attended by both white and colored people. Informant states that [redacted] is very interested in getting this inter-racial group into the fold and is leaving this to [redacted]

Informant reports that on May 13, 1941, he again met with [redacted] and lead the discussion around to the white man [redacted] in Dallas, whom [redacted] insinuated was causing the bombings of negro houses. [redacted] said that [redacted] was one of the leaders of the white Communist Party in Dallas and that it seems that the Party is now making headway in getting the races farther apart. He said that he did not know for sure if there would be additional bombings. [redacted] said he would liked to see if a disorder would not help the negro cause. He did not state how to find [redacted] in Dallas; but said that if and when he is caught, the State would be surprised to know who he really is and that he is in business in South Dallas.

b7c

The informant also reported that as a result of this discussion he found out that some outside white Communists are to arrive in Fort Worth on May 27, 1941. [redacted] stated that the Communist Party intends to put a stop

b7c

See Page 1

filed.

95005

in all defense programs in Fort Worth, Dallas, and other places. He stated the purpose of the program would be to try to get members on all civic movements and tie up civic movements and to get the minds of the negro people poisoned against the government of the United States. [redacted] also stated it would be wide to work among the negro youth. b7c

On May 14, 1941, the informant received through the mail copies of a National Negro Congress News, dated May 9, 1941, same being indicated as release No. 10; and also in the same mail received a copy of the Workers Defense League, dated May 10, 1941. This is the first definite indication that the National Negro Congress was actually the front organization backing the Negro Achievement Association of America. This literature was unsolicited on the part of informant and indicates, at least to a certain extent, that instant subject organization is in fact identical with the National Negro Congress. It is possbile that the informant, in past discussions with Party members, has misquoted the names of the Negro Congress of America and Negro Race Congress.

b7c

Informant told [redacted] about receiving these publications and [redacted] stated the organization motto is 'Let Down Your Buckets Where You Are" and it is noted that [redacted] quoted these statements from the publications mentioned about. [redacted] also referred to the National Negro Congress News in stating that 10,000,000 negroes and whites in the South, from all walks of life, are to launch a nation-wide drive to bring democracy to the people which poll tax laws keep from voting. [redacted] also discussed [redacted] president of the National Negro Congress, seeming familiar with the activities of this individual. [redacted] said that the Workers Defense League is "playing an important part in our program to overthrow the Government".

b7c

On May 15, 1941, informant advised that the office of the negro Communist headquarters was set up in the office of the Fort Worth Mind. The informant stated that the office girl for the Fort Worth Mind would do the organization's work temporarily. He suggested that [redacted] of the paper's advertising department, may be placed in charge of the office.

b7c

A meeting for the negroes of buildings in Fort Worth was scheduled for Tuesday, May 20, 1941, this meeting probably to be held at the office of the Eagle Eye.

In discussing affairs with [redacted] the informant informed as to the Marshall group and [redacted] stated that [redacted] whom he had selected as chairman, was due in Fort Worth shortly; that if [redacted] did not show up shortly, he would send informant over there to get things started. He stated that membership blanks were being printed for Marshall and would be mailed out at once.

b7c

95006

[redacted] told him that everything possible as being done to place negro Communists on the N.Y.A. work in order to tie up that work. He commented that about 1,300 negro youth will be dropped from the N.Y.A. rolls in the Fort Worth and surrounding territory. [redacted] said he had received orders to try and get a list of the persons dropped and enlist them into the Communist Party. Informant also reported that [redacted] had purchased a mimeograph machine to be used in preparing letters and messages. [redacted] also informed a letter had been received from [redacted] of Tyler stating that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was 100% behindthe Party. A letter was received from [redacted] of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, stating that that organization had agreed to the program of the Negro Achievement Association, and that they would give all assistance possible.

b7c

On this occasion, [redacted] also informed that in various southern cities, the police are making investigations and are reporting findings to the government. He stated that [redacted] told him that morning that he had received this information from a reliable public official in the South. [redacted] also reported that heat was being put on in Dallas by officials and that things there would have to be taken slowly. [redacted] also stated he had obtained Greenway Park in Fort Worth on June 10, 1941, but that the date could be changed if necessary.

see page 1

b7c

Informant also reported that [redacted] an employee in the shoe department of [redacted] Fort Worth, received his Selective Service questionnaire. He called on [redacted] and asked him what he should do about filling it out. According to informant, [redacted] told this negro to object to war when he came to that question and refuse to go. Another negro, [redacted] asked [redacted] about his questionnaire and was given the same instructions. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been a Party member for some time.

false.

Informant reports that on May 16, 1941, he inquired of [redacted] about the Marshall, Texas, det up and [redacted] showed him a copy of a letter he had written to [redacted] in Marshall and stated that he had not received an answer from it. [redacted] was instructed to contact a young negro by the name of [redacted] and that they should get their heads together and things should get started over there.

b7c

Informant stated that post card would be made up for the mass meeting to be held in Greenway Park. He also stated that it was decided to use a private office in the Fort Worth Mind -- this being the bedroom of [redacted] He stated that file cabinets, desk and other material would be furnished. He advised that one [redacted] was being installed as a contact man to attend various meetings. [redacted] informed that [redacted] a party member, would appear on the memorial services of the Pullman Porters'

95007

Benefit Association of America, local # 29, to be held on May 18, 1941 in Fort Worth. [redacted] then instructed informant to appear on a program of the recreation committee educational group of the Greater St. James Baptist Church, to be held at 3:00 p.m., May 18, 1941. The memorial services of the Pullman Porters Association of America were scheduled to proceed the recreational committee educational group. [redacted] instructed that he speak on the subject of "Recreation in Relation to Church", and further instructed that he was to instill at various points some of the ideals of the Communist Party. b7c

The informant reported on the night of May 16, 1941, he attended a meeting of the JUSTINE WASHINGTON group at Fort Worth, at which possibly 20 negroes were in attendance. At this meeting discussion was had of the National Negro Congress News and the effects it has on the South. The membership was advised to line up with the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in a fighting front. The National Association for Advancement of Colored People again asked for a donation from the Negro Achievement Association -- this to be sent to Houston to be put up in connection with the guarantee of $1,000 that is necessary before the national convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in June. The matter was left in the hands of the chairman, but the members indicated that they were against this donation.

At the Fort Worth meeting, [redacted] of Dallas, who had not appeared previously in this matter, addressed the meeting and the informant reported that she gave a very well organized talk which was radical. Her subject was "Why Negroes Sould Not Answer the American Defense Calls". Among other things she said "What must it be -- ROOSEVELT or HITLER? Neither! I recommend that we follow STALIN'S program. The Time is now here for the American negro to fight. Let's fight not for America but for Russia who will lead us to freedom." The above meeting was held at 1513 East 3rd Street. b7c

The informant reports that on May 17, 1941, he, together with [redacted] proceeded to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where they met with a group on Friday night. On this occasion the [redacted] woman spoke along the same lines as she did at the Fort Worth meeting on the other night. In connection with this meeting in Ardmore, informant stated that [redacted] of Tulsa was in Ardmore and was trying to get the program in Oklahoma going. She informed that some unknown white man had been inquiring about her activities in the recent weeks, but no information had been given him in so far as she knows. She stated that things in Oklahoma are rough, and that the police are watching all groups. b7c

Informant had no information as to the membership of the Ardmore meeting.

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted]

b7c

95068

With reference to activities on May 18, 1941, informant reported that [redacted] did address the memorial services of the Pullman Porters' Association at the Greater St. James Baptist Church. He learned that [redacted] requested that the Pullman Porters' Association poll their resources to those of the subject organization, which is a well established movement, and together they would be able to accomplish a great deal for negroes both locally and nationally. He suggested that if the Pullman Porters' Association was interested that they contact him later. b7c

Informant reported that he addressed the program of the vocational committee educational group of the Greater St. James Baptist Church, as scheduled, on May 18, and that he injected a few Communistic or un-American phrases into his speech in order to please district chairman [redacted] who was present in the audience. He stated, however, that the talk was not radical, and may not have pleased [redacted] b7c

In connection with the memorial services of the Pullman Porters' Association and the recreational committee of the negro Baptist church in Fort Worth, these meetings definitely indicate the method being used by the Communist Party through the Negro Achievement Association to infiltrate into various negro organizations.

See page 1 false. 0/5

[redacted]

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted] b7C 95009

[redacted]

It might be mentioned that [redacted] has an additional source of information among the negroes at Marshall, Texas, and it is believed that he will be able to gain admission to the Negro Achievement Association in Marshall in the near future. b7D

There is being set forth a list of negroes in the Dallas area and outside the Dallas area known to be associated with the Negro Achievement Association of America. Some of these individuals have been listed in previous reports; but in order to have a complete list, they are being repeated along with additional new members of the group:

See Synopsis Page

DALLAS MEMBERSHIP

[redacted] b7C

3/23/66

Info false. So [illegible] inimes are [illegible] of real people [illegible] NAHA is now existent

) (2-7-79)

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[redacted] b7c

95017 1

VERNON MEMBERSHIP

Organization allegedly exists, but leader and members unknown

ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA

Active organization at Ardmore, but leaders and members unknown.

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7c

[redacted]

False. See page 1

[redacted] b7c

[redacted]

[redacted]

See page 1 b7c

Two photostatic copies each of the National Negro Congress, dated May 9, 1941 and Worker's Defense League, dated May 10, 1941, are being forwarded to the Bureau with this report and one copy of these are being forwarded to the New York office.

ENCLOSURES: To the Bureau -- two copies each of the National Negro Congress, dated May 9, 1941, and Worker's Defense League, dated May 10, 1941.

To the New York Office -- one copy each of the National Negro Congress, dated May 9, 1941, and Worker's Defense League, dated May 10, 1941.

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted] b7c

95019

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, FIELD DIVISION: *AT SHREVEPORT:

Will ascertain the identity of [redacted], who was a delegate to the District Conference of the NEGRO ACHIEVMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 27 and 28, 1941. It is noted that he has been delegated to organize that group in the State of Louisiana. His activities along this line should be ascertained and results of his organizational activities should be determined in order to establish the success and extent of this movement in the State of Louisiana. b7c

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, FIELD DIVISION: *AT TULSA:

Will ascertain the identity of [redacted] a negress evangelist who is to organize for the Negro Achievement Association of America in Okla. Similar investigation as requested of the New Orleans Office at Shreveport [redacted] should be conducted with reference to this negress. b7c

AT ARDMORE: Will endeavor to develop an informant who may join the Ardmore group of the Negro Achievement Association, ascertaining the membership, leaders, party objectives, as well as party activities in enlisting enrollees from Camp McMurray. Any attempt to place an informant in this group should be done discreetly as the leaders of this organization are apparently not aware of the Bureau's knowledge of its existence in the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, FIELD DIVISION: *AT KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Will determine the identity of [redacted] who apparently is an organizer and identified with the Negro Achievement Association of America and the Negro Race Congress. If identity is established effort should be made to determine the scope of his organizational activities as well as details concerning the subject organizations: its headquarters, offices, membership, location of groups and other pertinent data.

b7c

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted]

95020 !

HOUSTON, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: *AT HOUSTON:

[redacted] endeavor to ascertain the identity of [redacted] and his official connections with the Communist Party in Texas and also will endeavor to ascertain the extent of organizational activities among the negroes. b7D b7C

Will endeavor to ascertain the activities of the Negro Achievement Association, [redacted] b7D,C

AT BEAUMONT AND GALVESTON TEXAS:

Will ascertain the activities of the Negro Achievement Association in these cities, it being noted in the referenced report that groups existed at that time and one to be organized at Galveston. These investigations should be conducted similarly as those for the Oklahoma City Division at Ardmore.

NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION: *AT NEW YORK:

Will advise the Dallas Division with reference to any information obtainable through confidential sources as to the organizational set up of the Negro Achievement Association of America or other subject groups and as to the affiliation of these groups with the Communist Party. It is possible that the Subject groups are merely operating for the National Negro Congress under the names indicated.

*AT NEW YORK CITY: [redacted] b7C

His connections with any of the Subject groups should be determined and effort should be made to develop data with reference to organizational activities of the Communist Party through these front organizations. [redacted] b7D

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: *AT SAN ANTONIO:

Will conduct similar investigation as that requested of the Houston Division.

DALLAS # 100-436

35021

AT SAN ANTONIO:

Will ascertain developments in the organization of the Negro Achievement Association, it being noted that [redacted] alleged that work has been slow in that city but that pressure would be put on the group there. b7C

AT AUSTIN AND WACO, TEXAS:

Will conduct similar investigation, it being noted from the reference report that similar organizations exist in these cities. This investigation should be conducted along the same lines as that set out for Ardmore, Okla.

EL PASO, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: AT EL PASO:

Will ascertain the activities of the Negro Achievement Association, it being noted from reference report that it was reported at the District conference that a group existed in El Paso. Inquiry should be conducted along the same lines as those set out for Ardmore, Oklahoma.

DALLAS, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: AT DALLAS, FORT WORTH, WICHITA FALLS, WEATHERFORD, TYLER, KILGORE, LUFKIN, HENDERSON, HAWKINS, and VERNON, TEXAS:

[redacted] Any efforts along this line should be definitely discreet, in order that the leaders of the Negro Achievement Association will not learn of the Bureau's interest in the matter.

No lead is being set forth at Mineral Wells in connection with the organization in the carmy camp at this time. This angle will be followed through contact with informant.

AT DALLAS and FORT WORTH: Will keep in contact with [redacted] ascertaining the developments of the organization as they come to his attention. Will endeavor particularly to follow the development at Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas, [redacted] b7D

Will maintain contact with [redacted] for any information he may furnish regarding the organization in general and also with reference to any information he may obtain of the Marshall group through a contact in that city. b7

DALLAS # 100-436 [redacted] b7c

95022

ALL OTHER FIELD DIVISIONS:

Copies are being made available to all field division within the continental limits of the United States, in addition to those where specific investigation has been requested. These reports are being made available in order that future investigation may definitely develop information indicating a national scope for the Subject organization. In the event any of the field divisions possess any information which may be of assistance in connection with the instant matter, the Dallas office should be advised of same.

P E N D I N G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Dallas, Texas

May 22, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

94932

Re: NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

b7C [redacted] b7D

For the Bureau's assistance in locating the New Orleans letter, it might be stated that the same was not carried under the same caption as this letter; in fact, the letter carried no caption.

For the information of the Bureau and the New Orleans Division, the matter referred to in the New Orleans letter pertains to the Negro Achievement Association of America. Information concerning [redacted] is set forth in report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with instant case at Dallas on April 25, 1941. [redacted]

b7D

b7C

Very truly yours

A. P. Kitchin

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

RES:fg
100-436

cc - New Orleans Field Division

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 27 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DALLAS, TEXAS

KC FILE NO. 100-1546

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	6/11/41	5/12,24,28-6/2,3/41	[redacted] CB b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
O NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ET AL.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation to locate [redacted] operative. [redacted] Instant group called Civic and Economics Forum. b7D

P

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] Dallas, 4/25/41.
Report of SA [redacted] Dallas, 5/28/41.

DETAILS: AT KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

The writer contacted [redacted] who advised that he knew no one by the name of [redacted] He referred Agent to [redacted] and advised that the man was a very reliable and well-liked person in his community who was in a position to know of all activities in Kansas City, Kansas. b7C b7D

The writer interviewed [redacted] who advised that he was well-acquainted with all the negroes in the Community but [redacted] was unknown to him; that [redacted] would make every effort to learn if [redacted] b7D

Dwight Brantley

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
DESTROYED		61 - [illegible] JUL 10 1941
10 APR 21 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Dallas 2-Kansas City	JUN 13 1941	INDEXED

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941 — O-2010

was in Kansas City, Kansas. To date, [redacted] has been unsuccessful in his efforts. b7D

[redacted] was acquainted with the various groups operating in Kansas City, Kansas, [redacted] the Civic and Economic Forum [redacted] he stated, was a radical organization which he believed was led by one [redacted] believed by informant to be a Communist. b7C,D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

AT KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, will maintain contact with [redacted] b7D
[redacted] for additional information concerning concerted efforts of radical group which may be a branch of the Communist organization.

Will continue efforts through [redacted] to locate [redacted] and, if located, ascertain his activities with reference to furtherance of Communist movement in this vicinity. b7D

Will secure all of the pertinent information concerning [redacted] that is customary in National defense investigations. [redacted]

b7D
b7C

KRM:hr;bc

June 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum dated June 18, 1941, concerning A. Phillip Randolph, Negro leader in the United States and former head of the National Negro Congress, who has organized a "Negro March on Washington" which is to take place on July 1, 1941, which I have submitted to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 80 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 21 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CH-19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
DALLAS, TEXAS

July 9, 1941

NON-EXISTENT SEE [redacted] 5-3-56 b7D

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are a [redacted] receipt dated [redacted] made out to [redacted] and a letter dated [redacted] addressed to the same person, together with the envelope in which this letter was received. Both of these documents are signed [redacted]

b7C
b7D

It is requested that the signatures of [redacted] appearing on the attached documents be compared with signatures on fingerprint cards in the Identification Division for [redacted] to determine if all signatures were made by the same individual.

It is desired that the examination in this matter be expedited.

No search FCF. 7/12/41

Very truly yours

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

SMW:MH
enc.
100-436-
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUL 10 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-10-41

L

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:MRK

Laboratory Report

July 19, 1941

61-6728-135

File [redacted]

Lab # 52241

Re: Negro Achievement Association of America; et al
Internal Security - C.

NON-EXISTENT. See [redacted] 5-3-56 b7C,D

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 7-9-41

Examination requested: Document

Specimens: [redacted]

[redacted] Q1 One receipt dated [redacted] made out to [redacted] for the amount of [redacted] and signed [redacted]

Q2 One letter dated [redacted] addressed to [redacted] beginning [redacted]

Also enclosed was one envelope postmarked at [redacted] 1941 [redacted]

Result of examination: b7C,D

This report confirms and supplements the Bureau's wire of July 18, 1941.

No conclusion could be reached as to whether the [redacted] signatures appearing on specimens Q1 and Q2 were written by [redacted] whose known signatures appear on fingerprint cards on file in the Bureau. This no conclusion report is based on the fact that the known handwriting specimens also were not sufficiently adequate for comparison purposes.

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting appearing on the questioned evidence was typed with a machine equipped with L. C. Smith Pica Type, spaced 10 letters to the inch.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible]
DATE 4/23/79 SP-1 GSK/RLE

61-6728-135

RCF:[illegible]

July 19, 1941

~~[illegible]~~
61-6728-135
Special Agent in Charge
Dallas, Texas

NON-EXISTENT
SEE [redacted]

AIR MAIL

61-6728

Re: Negro Achievement Association of America; et al
Internal Security - C.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by your communication dated July 9, 1941.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 CSK/RH

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 21 1941 ★
P M

The submitted evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory and photographic copies will be forwarded to your office within the next several days.

1 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Laboratory

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This case originated at ~~DALLAS, TEXAS~~ File No. 100-436

MADE AT	DATE MADE	PERIOD	MADE BY
DALLAS, TEXAS	June 20,1941	May 19 to June 18, 1941	[redacted]

TITLE: CHANGED
NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA;
NEGRO CONGRESS OF AMERICA;
NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS;
NEGRO RACE CONGRESS;
NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS [redacted]
COLORED SERVICE WORKERS LEAGUE;
NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE;
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

CHARACTER:
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

94957

SYNOPSIS: Activities of Subject groups definitely disclose they are operating under supervision of NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. Report received indicating extensive organizational [redacted] efforts in Oklahoma among negroes of organization known as Colored Service Workers League; this also being under leadership of NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. [redacted] reported as active in various Oklahoma cities for this organization. Negroes employed in Fort Worth, Texas, office buildings organized into group known as NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH. Progress of organizational efforts in various Texas cities as reported [redacted] set forth. Organizers reported to be continuing activities among negro soldiers of Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas. Additional informants being developed to report activities of groups in Ft. Worth and Dallas, Texas.

P

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INDEXED

JUL 17 1941

APPROVED A.P. Kitchin - e.c.w. SAC 61-6722-136

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2 - G-2
4-Dallas

JUN 26 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/14/79 BY SP-1 65K

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted]

67C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Dallas, Texas, dated May 28, 1941.

94957A

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to add the following Subject organizations:

NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH
COLORED SERVICE WORKERS LEAGUE
NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

The first three organizations mentioned appear to be definitely associated with the previously mentioned Subject organizations and it has now been established that all of these organizations are acting under the supervision of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

Contact has been maintained with [redacted] who has continued his activities as assistant to [redacted] organizer who is in charge of the district office of the Subject groups in Fort Worth, Texas.

Informant reported that on May 19, 1941, [redacted] called on [redacted] at his headquarters in Ft. Worth, at which [illegible] inquired as to whether a movement among negroes could be started in Athens, Texas. [redacted] informed him that the organization needed all new groups possible but that it is now necessary for him to complete organization of those already started. However [redacted] was informed that all aid possible would be given to him. [redacted] informed [redacted] that he has been for the cause of the Communist Party for some time both in Fort Worth and in Athens, Texas.

67C

On the night of May 19, 1941, a meeting was called of various negro employees from well known buildings in Fort Worth, Texas, and this group organized into a movement known as the NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH. The meeting was held at the negro Masonic Hall at 9th and Jones Streets in Ft. Worth and was attended by fifteen male negroes. [redacted] was present and spoke to the group on the possibilities of the movement. He stated that the organization should not have more than 20 or 25 members and stated it should be strictly an organization for negro men. A committee was appointed to assist [redacted] in making plans for the organization.

67D, C

FALSE. SEE [redacted] 179

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/79 BY SP-1 CSK/RA

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] b7c

94358

On May 20, 1941, the Informant received a copy of the "NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS NEWS" for May 16, 1941, and also a copy of "THE NEGRO NEWS SYNDICATE". [redacted] informed the Informant that he would receive publications of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS regularly. b7c

On May 21, 1941, the question of the expulsion of [redacted] from the movement was brought up. It appears that [redacted] expelled from the negro church he attended in Fort [redacted] as a result of [redacted] radical utterances and particularly in view of a speech he made which was very un-American. [redacted] conferred with [redacted] and told him he should have known that the making of such [redacted] statements would cause him to be dismissed from any movement. [redacted] told him there was no excuse for his actions because he had been instructed only to obtain any members of the movement and to keep the Communist ideas thriving in the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH. [redacted] told him that the time and place for radical utterances would be designated by him, [redacted] also told [redacted] on this occasion that he had written the National organization on [redacted] and did not know what action would be taken. [redacted] told [redacted] was afraid there had been too much publicity concerning his activities, that he would wait a few days to see how the public reacts with reference to same. After [redacted] reported [redacted] told the Informant that he did not want to remove [redacted] and stated that some sort of punishment would have to be administered. b7c

During the period of this report it appears that [redacted] has occupied an increasingly important position with reference to the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION in Ft. Worth. It appears that [redacted] is prominent among the negroes in Ft. Worth and is being used as a front to further the activities of the Subject organization. Informant has been requested by [redacted] to keep his eye on [redacted] and report his activities. b7c

See the notation page

On May 21, 1941, the Informant was contacted by [redacted] at [redacted] time [redacted] inquired of the Informant as to his knowledge of a [redacted] being started in Fort Worth known as the NEGRO CHARITIES INSTITUTE with [redacted] as the leader. [redacted] told the Informant he had [redacted] negress and she stated that she had organized such a group on the previous night but that same had no connection with the Communist Party. She stated that it was a group of skilled laborers who were trying to obtain employment on labor jobs at the bomber plant. It appears [redacted]

94959

information subsequently furnished by the Informant that [redacted] after his difficulties with [redacted] got behind the movement of the NEGRO CHARITIES INSTITUTION. Although this apparently has no connection with [redacted] organization, undoubtedly [redacted] will use same to further his radical activities.

On May 22, 1941, the Informant was told by [redacted] that he was leaving early that morning for Mineral Wells to meet [redacted] organizer for the movement. At the same time he told him to contact [redacted] and have him hand in his resignation by the following Monday. [redacted] called on [redacted] and gave him [redacted] message, at which time [redacted] stated he would resign but would do so under protest. Informant stated [redacted] was very concerned about the matter. [redacted] inquired about what action had been taken in the [redacted] case in Tyler. In this connection it will be recalled from previous reports that [redacted] had apparently mismanaged the organizational affairs in east Texas and had not made an accounting of all the monies he had collected as dues from the members.

b7C

See mutation on page 1

On Friday, May 23, 1941, [redacted] again met Informant telling him about his trip to Mineral Wells. The only information of interest reported was that [redacted] instructed that [redacted] must be removed from the movement with " as little fanfare as possible". [redacted] also reported that [redacted] in Mineral Wells, Texas, was doing a fair job in starting a movement there for the betterment of the negro citizens and soldiers. [redacted] claimed that there were about twenty members in the Mineral Wells movement at that time.

b7C

[redacted] informed the Informant that the organization in Houston, Texas, was not giving any trouble and that he was going to Houston to confer with a white man by the name of [redacted] as well as [redacted] and other party leaders in that section. The Informant inquired as to the presence of a negro organization in Lufkin, Texas, and was told by [redacted] that an organization had existed there for sometime, however, he did not enlarge upon the set up there. In this connection it is noted that [redacted] has a very large negro population.

On the night of May 24, 1941, [redacted] took the Informant to the home of a white person residing in the 400 block on East Weatherford Street in Fort Worth. Informant stated he could not get the house number but that this house was located in the middle of the block on the right hand side going west. He stated there were about fifteen white individuals.

b7D

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] b7c

94960

present both men and women and that when he and [redacted] arrived the group was discussing the New Consolidated Aircraft Bomber plant now under construction in Fort Worth. While in attendance at this meeting a white speaker, whose name was not known to the Informant told the group that it was now time to get the AMERICAN negro to turn against the white people and the Government. This white speaker condemned the Government and stated that this country is going to have a dictator and let the people follow the Russian form of Government. Another speaker at this meeting was [redacted] who spoke concerning the negro and white movement in Fort Worth, advising that both groups should be careful and that they should get public institutions well organized. He stated by this he meant places where people are employed. [redacted] praised the work of [redacted] and stated he was doing a wonderful job. This speaker also commented that a special group unknown to the present negro leaders was being started and that a campaign is already under way among the private home negro maids in Fort Worth. In this connection it is possible that this speaker was referring to the NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE as the special group which is being started and information concerning organizational efforts among negro maids will be set out later in this report. [redacted] and the Informant left before the meeting of this white group was over. [redacted] told the Informant that this was one of the white people's meeting places and cautioned him not to mention the place to anyone.

b7c

b7c, D

With reference to JUNE 'TEENTH, Emancipation Day for the negroes, it appears from information furnished by the Informant that a civic group of negroes in Fort Worth have planned a celebration for this negro holiday to be held in Greenway Park in Fort Worth. On May 26, 1949 [redacted] met with five negro leaders, namely [redacted] At the meeting it was decided to endeavor to get negro soldiers from Mineral Wells into Fort Worth for the celebration and possibly to put on a parade. On May 26, 1949, according to the Informant [redacted] received a letter from the War Department in Washington advising him to contact the Commanding Officer at Camp Wolters for permission for negroes to appear in Fort Worth for the JUNE 'TEENTH celebration. According to [redacted] the Fort Worth Committee would have to pay for oil and gas for transportation under this order. In this connection [redacted] offered to defray one-half of the expenses in connection with such transportation. It was planned to use Greenway Park in Fort Worth for the celebration. [redacted] told the Informant that this would be a great opportunity to get the negroes together. It appears that [redacted] desired to use the occasion of this negro holiday for furthering the interests of his organization but was content to permit a civic group of negroes to front for the celebration.

b7c

b7D

See notation on page 1

On May 27, 1941, [redacted] negro employee in the Mid-Continent Building, talked to the Informant. [redacted] appears to be one of the most radical of the negroes in Fort Worth. He stated to Informant, "This damned Government is not going to get me to fight or do anything else." He stated that "Hitler should come on and beat the hell out of the white men." He told the Informant that [redacted] and the Informant were damned fools to let the white men be over them in Subject organization, that they should take over the management themselves. In this connection it is noted that [redacted] is the Subject matter on a separate investigation in Fort Worth due to his radical utterances.

On May 28, 1941, [redacted], who has been asked to take charge of the activities of the group in east Texas, called on the Informant at Fort Worth, stating that he was trying to get the negroes in his section to oppose the United States' participation in the war. On the same day Informant attended an open meeting of the Fort Worth City Council along with [redacted] after which [redacted] introduced him to a white man by the name of [redacted] Informant furnished Agent with a business card of [redacted] which contained his picture and discloses that he represents the Office Machines Company, handling Woodstock typewriters and other supplies with offices at 305 Main Street. After leaving [redacted] Informant that [redacted] was a "plug man" for the Communist Party in Fort Worth and that he was also active in an organization known as the NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE. The following day the Informant again met [redacted] at which time he inquired of the Informant if he were not connected with [redacted] as told by the Informant that he was. [redacted] told Informant that he would be glad to see him later and have a talk with him.

b7c

See notation on page 1

On May 30, 1941, [redacted] met the Informant at the Green Leaf Cafe in Fort Worth, at which time a large number of negro draftees from Houston, Texas, were present. Informant stated that [redacted] talked to these draftees and told them they were damned fools to go into the army and would be the first killed. He talked to these draftees along radical lines and among other things stated, "When Hitler gets through with the United States the world will be a better place to live in." It appears from [redacted] remarks that he has no conception of what he wants except that he wants to be a radical and that he is bitterly opposed to the white man. Informant also reported on this day that he had learned that a [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, is leader for the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS in that city.

b7c

b7c

DALLAS 100-436 [redacted]

b7c 94962

On May 31, 1941, [redacted] returned to Fort Worth from Houston, stating he attended a meeting there. He told the Informant that the members (meaning the Communist Party) are planning to get the white and colored soldiers stirred up against each other. Also that the group would try and start using the slogan "Down with America [illegible] lt". He also reported as a result of the meeting that picketing would take place in Texas similar to the Communist picketing of the White House at this time except for the legislation recently passed by the Texas State Legislature which would make such picketing too dangerous. He said that they were to get the races talking against each other and that pamphlets would be furnished to them to place around in various buildings. He also stated that it was their duty to keep in touch with employees of all vital defense projects. He also told him that there was nothing for them to do with reference to the work among the soldiers, that later they would be assigned to definite tasks in this respect. He stated that [redacted] would have plans ready which would outline their duties with reference to this. He also reported that [redacted] and [redacted] had both been expelled at the Houston meeting and that it would be necessary for them to find someone to replace [redacted] at Fort Worth, who apparently has been in the position of an over-seer of the entire Fort Worth movement. [redacted] also told the Informant about the appearance of one [redacted] of Fort Worth, stating that he was from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. In this respect it is believed that [redacted] was referring to [redacted] who is President of the National Baptist Sunday School with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He has been reported previously by the Informant as being connected with this movement among negroes.

b7c

See notation on Page 1

On June 2, 1941, when meeting with the Informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] of San Antonio a leader of that city, would be in Ft. Worth on June 4 and that he had received a letter from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS through [redacted] stating that [redacted] would assist with reference to the JUNE 'TEENTH celebration.

According to the Informant [redacted] went to the A.F.of L. Union headquarters on East 12th Street on June 3rd, at which time he talked to the Business Agent, one [redacted] with reference to placing negro employees on the construction work of Consolidated Aircraft factory. [redacted] told [redacted] that he would not put any men on now but would be able to do so later. On this occasion [redacted] mentioned [redacted] who was active on the NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was very active among the negro people in Fort Worth. Informant inquired of [redacted] as to whether the NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE

b7c

94963

were sponsored by the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS and [redacted] replied that this COMMITTEE was one of the many groups that helped sponsor the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been working among the business and professional people of their race.

b7c

On June 3, 1941, [redacted] conferred with [redacted] with reference to being placed as leader of the Fort Worth movement. He told [redacted] that he would not mind the asignment if it did not take too much time from his work. [redacted] told [redacted] that if he took this assignment he would have to give up one of his many other assignments in other negro civic movements. [redacted] after the conference told [redacted] that he would like to have the assignment and that he would be able to raise the membership at least 30%. [redacted] told [redacted] however, that they had sufficient membership at this time but that they must keep their members working.

b7c

Also on June 3, 1941, [redacted] held a conference with [redacted] of one of the Fort Worth units, and [redacted] of the District organization. [redacted] told the group that $100.00 was due to the office of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS the previous Saturday but that the organization only had $75.00 on hand but that assessments from the various units were due. It was decided that the $75.00 on hand would be sent to [redacted] who supposedly is Treasurer of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS in Washington, D. C. At this meeting the applications of fifteen negroes were approved. [redacted] then outlined the policy to be followed in organizing groups in the future. He stated that the membership would have to be divided up into groups of not over eight and that he, [redacted] and [redacted] were the only ones who would know the leaders of the various groups and what was actually going on within them. [redacted] commented that the collection of dues from the various organizations was behind, that they would have to put forth all of their effort to get in the money. He also spoke with reference to the JUNE 'TEENTH celebration; stated they would get out handbills for same. Also that his organization would assist the NEGRO CITIZEN COMMITTEE with reference to this celebration and that if the negro soldiers could come from Mineral Wells, the organization would assist the NEGRO CITIZENS COMMITTEE in defraying the expenses. At this meeting [redacted] also reported on the progress of the new Fort Worth NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION. He stated this would be a front movement to get over the Party's program to the public. At this meeting [redacted] stated that she was ready to divide her group into smaller groups and [redacted] instructed that she try and place the members

b7c

See notation on page 1

b7c 94964

in groups according to the vicinity in which they lived. [redacted] continued this meeting for the following day, June 4th, at which time he again met with the same group . This meeting was held at 915½ Calhoun Street in Ft. Worth. At this time [redacted] reported somewhat on the progress of the various organizations as follows.

b7c

With reference to Austin, Texas, he stated this was one of the important groups and fine progress was being made. He mentioned [redacted] in Austin, as one of the leaders.

With reference to Houston, Texas, he stated that the group had sent in its monthly dues of $25.00 and that [redacted] the organizer there was doing a fair job.

b7c

With reference to San Antonio, Texas, [redacted] stated that the movement there is very strong and reliable. He said that [redacted] the leader there, has over one hundred members at the present time and that she has been one of the most dependable leaders in this section of the country. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] be added to the Executive Committee, this being upon the recommendation of [redacted] of Washington, one of the officials of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

With reference to Wichita Falls, Texas, [redacted] stated that a negro by the name of [redacted] was assisting [redacted] there. The organizational efforts there have been slow, but indications are that they will pick up.

b7c

With reference to east Texas as a whole [redacted] stated that the organization was not progressing as it should and that they had received only one month's dues from Tyler. He indicated that the Informant would be sent to east Texas to work things up in that vicinity.

With reference to Mineral Wells, Texas, [redacted] stated that there had been some work there among the soldiers and that plans have been made to work among the soldiers while they are on manuveurs there in the near future.

b7c

With reference to Shreveport, Louisiana, [redacted] claimed that there are over 200 negro members in that city. He stated that that section has been working in groups of five to eight negroes in each group.

With reference to Dallas, Texas, [redacted] stated that the group is not progressing under its present leadership and in all probability a change would be made.

See notation on page 1

With reference to the North American Aviation plans set up in Dallas, he stated the progress there was slow but that things could not be rushed.

With reference to Ardmore, Oklahoma, he stated the group there is doing well but does not have very many representatives, In this connection he mentioned organizational work among negroes at Camp McMurray in Oklahoma.

With reference to Oklahoma as a whole he stated there are now about 300 negro members enlisted in the movement in that State but that he would report more on the State at a later date.

On June 5, 1941, the Informant further discussed the location of groups in Texas with [redacted] who stated that he was very interested in the organization around the oil fields in east Texas in such towns as Kilgore, Hawkins, and Lufkin. He stated that Lufkin had a good group of members but needed a good leader. Informant reported that on this date [redacted] stated that it would be their duty to instill into the minds of those who must register for Selective Service on July 1 the things that will be of benefit to their organization. He stated they would try to contact every young negro youth and tell him not to register , telling them they have nothing to fight for and they should rebel against the American Government. On this date [redacted] also contacted [redacted] and told him to start agitating among the negroes who will be 21 by July 1. The Informant reported that on the evening of June 5, 1941, while he was eating at the Green Leaf Cafe he met two girls by the names of [redacted], and [redacted] both of whom are maids in private homes. They talked about a meeting they had attended on that date and stated that they hoped Hitler would hurry up and get over here as they were getting tired of working like "Hell" and it not being appreciated. [redacted] said the meeting was a great success and that another would be held on the following Thursday morning. Informant sat with these two negro girls and bought them a few drinks asking them what they had said about Hitler. The [redacted] girl stated that there was an organization among Fort Worth maids that had been meeting for about four weeks. The organization has no name. The two negro girls would not enlarge upon this organization at this time. The Informant has subsequently seen these women at the Green Leaf Cafe and from conversations with them has learned that apparently white men are behind this organization, apparently attempting to stir up

See notation on

dissension against the white people. In this connection complaints have been received both by Bureau Agents working at Fort Worth and Dallas with reference to such organizations. These complaints have come through negro maids who have told their employers about effort to get them to join such a movement. Nothing further is known of these groups at this time.

On June 6, 1941 [redacted] discussed the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS by-laws with the Informant and told him it would be necessary for them to get a charter from the CONGRESS which he believed cost about $25.00 under the new constitution passed by the Third NATIONAL CONGRESS which was held in Washington, D. C. on April 28, 1940. [redacted] also stated that they had not been doing things as they should and that a letter had been received from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, stating they were disappointed at not getting the proper action in Texas and suggesting that more effort be put into their program. According to [redacted], this letter also stated the CONGRESS was very interested in getting the negro employees started in the movement. The letter also commented that [redacted] organization was not complying with the National office rules as preparing reports of their activities had not been sent in to headquarters each month. [redacted] told the Informant that he thought his reports were up to date with the exception that he had missed sending in his report for the last month but would do so immediately. Also on this date [redacted] spent some time in going over the membership in an effort to break same up into smaller groups.

b7c

On this date [redacted] and Informant met a negro from Mineral Wells by the name of [redacted] who inquired if they could help send some negro girls to Mineral Wells on June 12 to attend a dance being given for the negro soldiers. [redacted] told him he would try to find some girls for the occasion and later told the Informant that this would be a good chance to instill some of their principles into the minds of the negro soldiers by having dependable girls go. [redacted] was asked to select some negro girls to go to Mineral Wells to attend this dance at the expense of the organization.

b7c

See notation on page 1

On the night of June 6, 1941, Informant was picked up by [redacted] who was accompanied by [redacted] and [redacted]. The four of them then drove out to Casino Lake where they discussed the organization's work. [redacted] was driving an automobile which was described as a 1940 Buick sedan with Texas license 682-162. [redacted] showed the group a letter he had received from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS in Washington concerning the affairs of the District. He stated that within ten days they should try and have members in each office building in Fort Worth in the group. On this occasion

b7D

DALLAS 100-436 [redacted]

b7c 34967

[redacted] was given the sum of $150.00 to assist in putting his District into good standing and also to assist in defraying expenses for the JUNE 'TEENTH celebration. They were instructed to get the NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH to work in the buildings. Also that they were to get the group at the North American Aviation plant ready for their first assignment. They stated that they wanted to know the identity of the porter who works in the main office and also the one who would have access to the blue print room. On this occasion [redacted] stated that the Mineral Wells project was not going over so well but did not go into detail. b7c

With reference to [redacted] stated that [redacted] should be advised that a lawyer would be furnished for her in time to handle her case. b7c,D

[redacted] and the Informant were also given instructions to have [redacted] quiet down some because they had received a report that the police in Fort Worth had received a report on [redacted] and were checking on his activities. They stated they would tell [redacted] and the Informant when [redacted] is quieted down as they have a connection there who will know when anything is going on that is detrimental to their cause. [redacted] and [redacted] stated they had to attend a meeting and therefore took the Informant to his home and left him.

With reference to Texas license 682-162, it was determined that same was issued on March 18, 1941, in Harrison County, Texas, to [redacted] South Washington Avenue, Marshall, Texas, for a 1940 Ford Tudor Informant was again contacted with reference to this license number and he stated that he was positive that [redacted] Buick carried this license number. A check will be made by the Dallas Division to determine if the above license plates are now carried on the Ford Tudor owned by [redacted] of Marshall, Texas.

On June 7, 1941, [redacted] organizer for Wichita Falls, Texas, contacted the Informant at which time he gave him $25.00 as dues from his organization in Wichita Falls. He wanted to see [redacted] and stated he had not received any pamphlets as yet from the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. Later on this date [redacted] Informant that he was going to Mineral Wells with [redacted] and [redacted] and Informant stated these individuals left in [redacted] Buick sedan. b7c,D

See notation on Page 1

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] 67C

94968

On June 9, 1941, a meeting was held of the FORT WORTH NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION at the home of [redacted] on Humboldt Street. The following temporary officers were elected: 67C

President - [redacted]
Vice-President - [redacted]
Secretary - [redacted]
Treasurer - [redacted]

Informant states there were about 20 members present at the meeting and that the objective of their group would be to obtain better pay and shorter hours for the negroes and to obtain more courtesy to the negro race. 67C

On June 10, 1941, the Informant reported that [redacted] of Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, had contacted [redacted] time it was stated that the negro soldiers at Camp Wolters would not come to Fort Worth on June 195h, as a celebration would be held at the Camp for the negro soldiers. The negroes at Fort Worth were invited to attend the Mineral Wells celebration. On the following da[redacted] stated that a celebration would not be held in Fort Worth but that they would join the celebration at Camp Wolters and that this would give them an opportunity to do some work there. [redacted] also reported that he had been to Mineral Wells and that the group there had given some parties for negro soldiers at which time agitation for the Party was had. He stated that the negro group in Mineral Wells meets at the negro Baptist Church in that city. He also stated that a meeting of the Executive Board would be held in Fort Worth on June 1[illegible] as the negro celebration would be on then and no one would pay any attention to it. [redacted] also stated that when [redacted] is in Mineral Wells he stops at the Baker Hotel.

See notations on page 1

Also on June 12, [redacted] advised that he was going to ask [redacted] to attend the convention of the AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS [illegible] from July 3rd to July 6th, 1941. He stated this meeting would be held in the Town Hall and that [redacted] is scheduled to make the opening address.

Informant advised that effort [illegible] the endorsement of the Negro Dentist Association [illegible] the officers of the group it was decided not to endorse the [illegible] but to permit individual members to join if they [illegible] some of the negro dentists asked for information concerning the negro movements in their cities. [redacted] reported that he had a list of those negro dentists who were interested.

On the night of June 12, 1941, [redacted] and Informant went to Mineral Wells where they attended a soldiers' dance. Informant reported that two negresses [redacted] and [redacted] went to Mineral Wells at [redacted] expense to attend this dance. They were to furnish the names of soldiers they contacted and were to talk up the Party activities to the soldiers. On this date [redacted] told the Informant that he now had $250.00 constituting the funds of the organization but had not banked this as yet as he was trying to figure out how he could open an account without it becoming known to law enforcement officials who would cause an investigation to be made. b7c

On several occasions Agent has contacted [redacted] who was endeavoring to obtain membership in the Dallas group of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION. [redacted] has had contact with [redacted] the alleged leader of the Dallas group and [redacted] invited this [redacted] to come to the Powell Hotel on the following night to meet a few of the boys. [redacted] states that [redacted] did not tell him that this was to be a meeting of any kind and did not mention any organization.

[redacted] did call at Powell's Hotel on the night of [redacted] at which time he states [redacted] and three or four other negroes were present, including one [redacted] who claimed to be from Fort Worth. He stated that [redacted] mentioned to this group that things were balled up with reference to the meeting as there was a misunderstanding about it and that, therefore, a regular meeting would not be held due to the small attendance. He stated those present then entered into a discussion about the discrimination against negroes in Government defense projects. It was stated that the negroes were not obtaining a fair representation in obtaining employment in defense industries. [redacted] states that the talk was rather radical but no comment was made which would indicate the identity of the organization which was supposed to meet that night at POWELL's Hotel. [redacted] will continue his effort to obtain membership in the Dallas club of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

See notations on

At Fort Worth, Texas, [redacted] has been approved for membership in the group headed by [redacted] however at the writing of this report [redacted] has not as yet attended one of the meetings. b7c

[redacted], Agent interviewed [redacted] who has been active in the AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION groups

b7c

b7c
94970

at Tulsa, Oklahoma. On this occasion [redacted] stated that very recently a white man by the name of [redacted] has been in Tulsa organizing negroes there under a group known as the COLORED SERVICE WORKERS LEAGUE, this being under the leadership of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. He stated that [redacted] is already known among Tulsa negroes but has not worked among white people there. He stated [redacted] maintains close contact with the leaders of the AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION and has also been in contact with the CONSUMERS LEAGUE and the OIL WORKERS UNION in Oklahoma. He stated that KOCH claims to have groups organized in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Norman, Stillwater, Broken Arrow, Muskogee, and Ardmore. [redacted]

b7D

b7C

With further reference to this group [redacted] stated that [redacted] is active in the group and that she resides at [redacted] He stated meetings of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS have been held [redacted] at which time plans were formulated to place before the city, county, state and military authorities the negroes' grievances, that they are entitled to a 10% share on all defense work and that they would force this issue with the Government in order to put the 10% of the negroes into defense projects and private industries. [redacted] also stated that a negro by the name of COMPTON who is employed by the Peoples Laundry on North Greenland in Tulsa there is active in the group with [redacted] COMPTON claims that he worked hard during the Oil Workers strike and had helped in circularizing literature and had done errands for the Union and is well known to JACK HAYES, who had promised that the Oil Workers would help the negroes in their fight for bettering their conditions.

b7D

b7C

[redacted]

Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Dress

[redacted]

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] b7c 94971

[redacted] advised that he had received a report from Tulsa to the effect that the negroes will hold an Emancipation Day celebration in Tulsa and that a man by the name of [redacted] who is an organizer from Houston will be in Tulsa to address the negroes on that date. [redacted] who did not state whether [redacted] is white or colored or any political affiliation he might have except to state that he is an organizer from Houston. In this connection it is possible that the individual referred to is [redacted] to the Communist Party in the State of Texas. This information was made available to the Oklahoma City Division on June 16, 1941, enclosing a photograph of [redacted] in order that his activities may be determined in the event he is the individual who is scheduled to attend the negro celebration. b7D b7D b7c

[redacted] furnished Agent with the April issue of the TEXAS INTERRACIAL REVIEW which is edited in Austin, Texas, by MASON SMITH, negro. He stated that this publication was made available to him [redacted] He also furnished Agent with a statement of purpose issued by the Tulsa Council of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS and the Tulsa Council of the AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION. This allegedly was obtained [redacted] This statement of purpose deals primarily with treatment of negroes in national defense industries and the fact that they were being "jim crowed" in the Army, kept out of the air force and limited to kitchin duty in the Navy. This statement of purpose is a demand that negroes be given just treatment and equal opportunity to share in the legitimate defense work of the nation although the negro people do not beg for an opportunity to die for the British Empire. The statement further states that the organizations mentioned have set themselves to the task of breaking down the bars of discrimination against negroes. b7D

The original of this statement is being retained in the Dallas file of this office.

With reference to [redacted] reported that [redacted] is a negro leader in the State of Texas who formerly resided in Waco, Texas and is now supposed to be located in San Antonio, Texas. [redacted] state that [redacted] during 1940, was the organizer for the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS and during the Spring of 1940, while still living in [redacted] came to Dallas for a conference with [redacted] and other Party leaders in north Texas. A meeting was held [redacted] b7D b7c

[redacted] b7c

94972

[redacted], at which time [redacted] outlined organizational plans for the CONGRESS. At this meeting [redacted] Dallas negro, assumed responsibility for work in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. He was introduced to a [redacted] in Dallas, a negro minister of the Methodist Church, this introduction being in connection with his organizational work. Informants report, however, that [redacted] fell down on his assignment and little was accomplished at that time aside from some effort to establish contact with negro stock handlers in Fort Worth.

b7c

b7D

There is set forth hereinafter a list of additional members of the Subject organizations who have been reported to this office by [redacted]

ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA

[redacted]

unreliable

See cover page of this report

AUSTIN, TEXAS

[redacted]

b7c

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

[redacted]

[redacted] b7c

[redacted]

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

[redacted]

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

[redacted]

Previously in this report reference is made to an organization known as NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE, it being noted that [redacted] is allegedly active in this organization. [redacted] furnished Agent with a press release undated which is printed on the letterhead of the NEGRO AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE 200 West 135th Street, Room 202, Telephone EDgecombe 4-8231, GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, Chairman. This press release is entitled "SCHUYLER SCORES HALIFAX SPEECH". Two copies of this release are being attached to this report to the Bureau. b7D,c

ENCLOSURES: Two copies of press released of NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE entitled, "SCHUYLER SCORES HALIFAX SPEECH".

(2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-6728-136 p19

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DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] b7C

94975

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, FIELD DIVISION: * AT SHREVEPORT:

Will ascertain the identity of [redacted] who was a delegate to the District Conference of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 27 and 28, 1941. It is noted that he has been delegated to organize that group [redacted] His activities along this line should be ascertained and results of his organizational activities should be determined in order to establish the success and extent of this movement in the State of Louisiana. b7C

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, FIELD DIVISION:

*AT TULSA: Will ascertain the identity of [redacted] who is to organize for the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA in Oklahoma. Similar investigation as requested of the New Orleans Division at Shreveport re [redacted] should be conducted with reference to this negress. b7C

*AT ARDMORE: [redacted] NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION, ascertaining the membership, leaders, party objectives, as well as party activities in enlisting enrollees from Camp McMurray. [redacted] should be done discreetly as the leaders of this organization are apparently not aware of the Bureau's knowledge of its existence in the Southwest.

AT ARDMORE: Through confidential sources will endeavor to ascertain activities of [redacted], alleged leader of the Negro movement in Ardmore and through additional investigation will ascertain the additional leadership of this group and its activities. b7C

AT TULSA: Will ascertain the activities of the COLORED SERVICE WORKERS LEAGUE or NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, it being noted that [redacted] a negro known as [redacted] are active in this group [redacted] b7C

AT TULSA: Will endeavor to determine the identity of the [redacted] organizer for the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, and thereafter determine the extent of his activities in organizational work among negroes in the State of Oklahoma. 91976 b7c

HOUSTON, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: * AT HOUSTON:

Through Confidential sources will endeavor to ascertain the identity of [redacted] and his official connections with the Communist Party in Texas and also will endeavor to ascertain the extent of organizational activities among the negroes. b7c

Will endeavor to ascertain the activities of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION, it being noted that [redacted] alleged to have stated that Houston has a membership of 100. b7D

*AT BEAUMONT AND GALVESTON, TEXAS:

Will ascertain the activities of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION in these cities, it being noted in the referenced report that groups existed at that time and one to be organized at Galveston. These investigations should be conducted similarly as those of the Oklahoma City Division at Ardmore.

NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION: * AT NEW YORK:

Will advise the Dallas Division with reference to any information obtainable through confidential sources as to the organizational set up of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA or other subject groups and as to the affiliation of these groups with the Communist Party. It is possible that the Subject groups are merely operating for the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS under the names indicated.

*Will also ascertain the identity of [redacted] who appeared before the District conference of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 28, 1941. His connections with any of the Subject groups should be determined and effort should be made to develop data with reference to organizational activities of the Communist Party through these front organizations. It is noted that the organizers have stated that the officers have set a goal of 20,000 negro members for these organizations throughout the South by June 1, 1941. b7c

 [redacted] b7c

9197

AT NEW YORK CITY: If information is not already available concerning the NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE, will conduct investigation to ascertain the activities of this group whose headquarters are located at 200 West 135th Street, Room 202, GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, Chairman.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION:

* AT SAN ANTONIO: Will conduct similar investigation as that requested of the Houston Division.

Will ascertain developments in the organization of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION, it b eing noted that [redacted] alleged that work has been slow in that city but that pressure would be put on the group there. b7D

AT SAN ANTONIO: Through confidential sources will ascertain if [redacted] is an organizer for the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS and if so, through discreet investigation of this woman will endeavor to ascertain extent of this organization in San Antonio together with its leadership. b7c

AT AUSTIN: Refer to the list of Austin membership in the body of this report and conduct appropriate investigation [redacted] reporting its activity and membership.

EL PASO, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION: *AT EL PASO:

Will ascertain the activities of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION, it being noted from reference report that it was reported at the District conference that a group existed in El Paso. Inquiry should be conducted along the same lines as those set out for Ardmore, Oklahoma.

DALLAS, TEXAS, FIELD DIVISION:

*AT DALLAS, FORT WORTH, WICHITA FALLS, WEATHERFORD, TYLER, KILGORE, LUFKIN, HENDERSON, HAWKINS, and VERNON, TEXAS:

[redacted] Any efforts

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] b7C 94978

along this line should be definitely discreet, in order that the leaders of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION will not learn of the Bureau's interest in the matter.

No lead is being set forth at Mineral Wells in connection with the organization in the Army Camp at this time. This angle will be followed through contact with Informant.

AT MARSHALL, TEXAS: Will ascertain if Texas license 682-162 issued to [redacted] for 1940 [redacted] are still carried on the [redacted] If not, will conduct discreet investigation to ascertain how these plates may have been transferred to the Buick automobile of [redacted] and following this line of investigation will endeavor to ascertain the identity of [redacted] b7C

AT FORT WORTH: Will determine the activities of [redacted] allegedly active in NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE. b7C

Will periodically contact [redacted] to determine the activities of the group to which he has recently been enlisted as a member. b7D

AT DALLAS: Will keep in touch with [redacted] ascertaining the results of his effort to gain membership in the Dallas group of the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. b7D

PENDING.

EDgecombe 4-8231

NEGROES AGAINST WAR
COMMITTEE

200 WEST 135th STREET
Room 202
NEW YORK CITY

George S. Schuyler
Chairman

PRESS RELEASE

SCHUYLER SCORES HALIFAX SPEECH

New York, N.Y. -- March 26 -- In a letter to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, George S. Schuyler, Chairman of the Negroes Against War Committee, of this City, scored the statesman's vague and indefinite outline of British war aims. The letter which asks searching questions about Britain's post-war plans for colored subject peoples follows:

"We wish to congratulate you on your very effective speech at the Pilgrims' dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in this city last night. It was a long step toward helping the selfish interest in this country to justify their ultimate entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain. As a promulgation of British war aims however, it was very weak, vague, and indefinite. It is this vagueness so characteristic of all British pronouncements which convinces us of their insincerity. This is the principle reason why we feel that the colored people of this country and your own colonies should be opposed to this war:

"You spoke very very vaguely about freedom, democracy, principles, moral, religious and social, about human rights and many other things, but you were not definite. Certainly not definite enough to warrant Americans fighting and dying to defend the system which you represent.

"When you spoke about freedom and democracy, were you thinking of the fifty million Negroes in Africa under British rule who have no voice whatever in their government? Could you have had in mind the colored peoples in your West Indian possessions? Did you have in mind the nearly 400 million people in India?

"We want to know definitely what Britain proposes to do about the freedom of these people. Are they to be permitted to develop their own countries in their own way, or does Britain intend to continue sitting on their backs. This is a question that interests colored people everywhere. Unless they can have assurance that they will receive the same rights and privileges as white people in the British empire, they can have no interest in the survival of Britain."

MAY 2219

[illegible]-137

Cancelled

June 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am transmitting herewith as of possible interest to you a memorandum concerning A. Phillip Randolph, a Negro leader in the United States and former head of the National Negro Congress, who has organized a "Negro March on Washington" which is to take place on July 1, 1941.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

Enclosure

61-6728-138
FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN
6 JUN 27 1
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ponworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Coyne
Tamm

Rec'd DD 6:35 PM 6/20/41

CH-6

61-6728-138

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 100-619

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	7-10-41	6-1,2,3,24,24 26,28/7-5-41	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted at Covington, Clifton Forge, and Radford, Virginia, with negative results. [redacted] Salem, Virginia, advised a "darky" attempted to collect contributions for instant organization approximately two years ago. Investigation at Roanoke, Virginia reveals leaflets being distributed by one LEROY DAVIS, presently employed at the American Viscose Corporation. 67D

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 4-9-41 at Richmond, Virginia. 67C

DETAILS: AT SALEM, VIRGINIA

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that approximately two years ago a "darky" has asked him for a contribution for the National Negro Congress. [redacted] could furnish no further pertinent information regarding instant organization.

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 67D

The name of one, LEROY DAVIS, colored, has been secured through the cooperation of [redacted] as the individual responsible for the distribution of leaflets

INDEXED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
	bc	61-	1129	139	JUL 22 1941

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941 — 0-[illegible]

100-619

which bear as their origin the National Negro Congress Council, Washington, D. C.

The essence of the pamphlet secured and being retained in the files of the Richmond Field Office, is a general condemnation of the fact that negroes are being discriminated against in national defense industries.

The following individuals were contacted at which time instant organization was brought to the attention on the following dates:

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

[redacted] 6-25-41.
6-25-41.
6-26-41.
6-26-41.
6-26-41.
6-26-41.
6-26-41.
7-5-41.
6-28-41.
6-28-41.
6-20-41.
6-25-41.
7-5-41.

RADFORD, VIRGINIA

[redacted] 6-3-41.

SALEM, VIRGINIA

[redacted] 6-2-41.

COVINGTON, VIRGINIA

b7C, D

[redacted] 6-24-41.
6-24-41.
6-24-41.

CLIFTON FORGE, VIRGINIA

[redacted] 6-24-41.

With the exception of [redacted] and [redacted] the above individuals could furnish no information regarding instant organization. They advised should it come to their attention in the future, such fact would be transmitted to the Richmond Office.

100-619

This case is being maintained into a pending status in order that further investigation may be conducted in this district.

- PENDING -

100-519

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Will make a discreet inquiry into the background, reputation and character of [redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

Will, inconducting this investigation determine whether or not there is a National Negro Congress in Roanoke, Virginia. If so, it should be determined what are its purposes, officers, rules, and its membership.

- PENDING -

MAY 22 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DALLAS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	7-7-41	6-23-41	[redacted]

TITLE
NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; et al,

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] attended meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People on June 8, 1941, at Kansas City, Kansas. Meeting attended by approximately 800 negroes. Mayor, Kansas City, Kansas, and Mayor LETCHEN HILL, Boley, Oklahoma, spoke. Discussion centered around efforts to secure positions of higher standing for negroes at Fairfax, Kansas, bomber plant. No reference made to Communistic activities. Efforts to locate [redacted] negative.

NAAA
NON-EXISTENT

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Kansas City, June 11, 1941.

DETAILS: Contact was made with [redacted] who advised that he attended a meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People at one of the colored churches at Kansas City, Kansas, on June 8, 1941. [redacted] is believed to be one of the leaders in the civic and economic forum which operates in Kansas City, Kansas. [redacted] was under the impression that the instant meeting was to be one held by the civic and economic forum.

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- Dallas
- Kansas City

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JUL 1941

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b7D

[redacted] advised that the meeting was attended by approximately 800 negroes, and the general discussion was to promote efforts to secure better positions for the negroes in the bomber plant at Fairfax, Kansas. Nothing radical was discussed. The meeting was addressed by LETCHER HILL, Boley, Oklahoma, who is reportedly mayor of that town.

DON C. McCOMBS, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, also addressed the group.

HEZAKIAH SEBRON was present and apparently active in arranging the meeting and carrying out the details of the program.

[redacted] will [redacted] attempt to learn more specific information concerning the Communist element and its functions.

b7D

[redacted] advised that no information has been learned concerning [redacted]

b7C,D

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

*At KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, will maintain contact with [redacted] for additional information concerning concerted efforts of radical group which may be a branch of the Communist organization. b7D

*Will continue efforts through [redacted] locate [redacted] and if located, ascertain his activities with reference to furtherance of Communist movement in this vicinity. b7C,D

*Will secure all of the pertinent information concerning [redacted] that is customary in national defense investigations. [redacted] residence is [redacted] Kansas City, Kansas. [redacted] b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DALLAS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Kansas City, Missouri	7-16-41	7-11-41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE
NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; ET AL

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DO NOT USE OR DISSEMINATE

CONCLUSIONS

Efforts to locate [redacted] negative. b7C

RUC

b7C,D

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Dallas, 4-25-41; Report of Special Agent [redacted], Dallas, 5-28-41; Reports of Special Agent [redacted] Kansas City, 6-11-41 and 7-7-41. b7C

DETAILS: - At Kansas City, Kansas -

Continuous efforts to locate [redacted] been unsuccessful. [redacted] stated he is thoroughly acquainted with the activities of the Negroes and Communists; that if [redacted] ever appears in Kansas City, Kansas, the Kansas City Field Division will be notified.

No further active investigation will be conducted to locate [redacted] by this office. Any further information pertaining to [redacted] will be reported [redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [illegible]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61-6728-142

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JUL 19 1941

CH-5

Origin: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. [illegible]

Made at	Date Made:	Period:	Report Made By:
Sioux Falls, S. D.	7/19/41	4/1-5,12-16,22 23/41 5/26/41	[redacted]

Title:

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Character of Case:

INTERNAL SECURITY - [illegible]

Synopsis of Facts: No information obtained that this organization presently exists or has ever existed in Fargo, North Dakota.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated 12/17/40; Bureau teletype dated 1/[illegible]/41.

DETAILS: FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

[redacted] advised that this organization does not presently exist in Fargo, North Dakota, and has never existed there.

67D

- P E N D I N G -

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CH-13

App. & Fwd. [illegible] SAC

Do Not Write In These Spaces

4 - 67 - 3 JUL 23 1941

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FIVE

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SIOUX FALLS FIELD DIVISION

IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, in the various key cities, will make continued effort to obtain all available information concerning the activities or existence of this organization through [redacted] and available sources of information. b7D

-PENDING-

(2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 100-153

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HUNTINGTON, W.VA.	7-25-41	5/1, 23,25; 6/19, 20/41 6/18-21,24,26,27 7/7,8,21-41	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Survey to date of West Virginia, failed to reveal presence of this organization or any of its branches in this State.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau Teletype to all Field Divisions except Washington, dated 12-17-40. 67C

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Huntington, West Virginia, dated 2-5-41.

DETAILS: 67C

The investigation covering the MARION COUNTY YOUTH COUNCIL mentioned in reference report of Agent [redacted] as a possible affiliate of Subject Organization is not being included in this report inasmuch as there is a pending file on this organization in the Huntington Field Division. It should, however, be noted that the correct name of this organization is the MARION COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS.

A survey of West Virginia, to date, has failed to reveal the presence of this organization (NATIONAL NEGRO CONTRESS) or any of its branches in this State.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
Leo K. Cooley	61-6728-1	JUL 30

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2-Huntington

CH-21

JUL 28 1941

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

In the course of this survey, the following persons have been contacted relative to the presence of this organization in the State of West Virginia and negative results were obtained in each instance:

AT GLENVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT HARRISVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MONONGAH, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT McMECHEN, WEST VIRGINIA b7C,D

[redacted]

AT FAIRVIEW, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] (It should be noted that the Charleston Gazette has the only indexed morgue of any paper in the State of West Virginia; however, it only includes items covered by reporters of that paper and failed to reflect any information on Subject organization.

[redacted]

AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT HOLLIDAYS COVE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7C,D

AT GRANTSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT ELIZABETH, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT SAINT MARYS, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7D

AT SISTERSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7D

AT NEW MARTINSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT WELLSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT CAMERON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT HUNDRED, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7C,D

AT SALEM, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT WEST UNION, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT PENNSBORO, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT SHINNSTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT POLLINSBEE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7C,D

AT FRIENDLY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT BEECHBOTTOM, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT WEST LIBERTY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

AT LOST CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted] b7D

AT JANE LEW, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7c,D

AT PADEN CITY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MIDDLEBOURNE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT BENWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted]

AT POINT PLEASANT, WEST VIRGINIA

b7D

[redacted]

AT BUFFALO, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT NEW HAVEN, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT RIPLEY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT SPENCER, WEST VIRGINIA

b7D

[redacted]

AT REEDY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT WALTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT CLENDENIN, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT CLAY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT GASSAWAY, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT SUMMERSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT RICHWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT QUINWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7C,D

AT RAINELLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT EAST RAINELLE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MILL CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT FRANKLIN, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT RONCEVERTE, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT UNION, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

b7C, D

AT ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

AT LAEGER, WEST VIRGINIA

[redacted]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE HUNTINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT LOGAN, WEST VIRGINIA - Will recontact [redacted] for any additional information he may have subsequently obtained.

b7D,c

- PENDING -

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:EJ
100-14237

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JULY 18, 1941

Transmit the following message to: SAC DALLAS

RE NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ET AL, INTERNAL SECURITY, C.

NO CONCLUSION SIGNATURES [redacted]

WITH QUESTIONED [redacted] SIGNATURES NOT ADEQUATE.

HOOVER

DO NOT USE OR DISSEMINATE
NAAA IS NON-EXISTENT

See 66-2542-3-12-63 [redacted]
& 61-6728-155 & 179
5-3-56

67 CSD

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61-6728-145
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JUL 23 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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NCH-2
17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 3
This case originated at DALLAS, TEXAS

File No. 100-436

MADE AT	DATE MADE	PERIOD	MADE BY
DALLAS, TEXAS	7-30-41	5-20-41 to 7-21-41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE:

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; ET. AL.

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DO NOT DISSEMINATE OR USE INFO FROM [redacted] FALSE. SEE 61-6728-155 & 179. b7D

SYNOPSIS: Efforts made to Check out some of details of information that has been furnished by [redacted] [redacted] without specific success.

- P -

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [redacted] Dallas, Texas, dated 4-25-41, 5-28-41, and 6-20-41. b7C

DETAILS:

Arrangements were made May 20, 1941 for [redacted] to have [redacted] attend some of the meetings of the NAAA in Fort Worth, Texas. Since that date [redacted] has been continually in touch with [redacted] has never been able to attend such meeting [redacted] there was to be a meeting in Fort Worth on June 13, 1941, [redacted] advising of such meeting. However, no such card was received. For some unexplained reason there was no meeting as indicated and the night of June 14, 1941 [redacted] told [redacted] to be ready to attend a meeting in Fort Worth June 18, 1941. [redacted] found [redacted] at the Greenleaf Cafe, Fort Worth, Texas about 7:20 P.M., June 18, 1941 when the latter said he was waiting for his girl friend, and shortly prior to that said "the boys couldn't get together that night. Then a negro girl came in and [redacted] introduced her as [redacted] and did not call her given name. [redacted] told [redacted] that the girl and he [redacted] were going to the latter's room, and [redacted] went home. b7D

DISPOSITION: APPROVED A P Kitchin - E.C.W. SAC 61-6728-146

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CH-5

EX-8

DALLAS, # 100-436
[redacted] 7-30-41

b7c

[redacted] advised [redacted] to go to Camp Wolters near Mineral Wells, Texas for the June 19th celebration there, and [redacted] anticipated he would go with [redacted] found [redacted] eating at the Greenleaf Cafe, Fort Worth, Texas about 10:15 A.M., June 19, 1941. [redacted] and two negro men were with [redacted] The two negro men drove off in a 1939 or 1940 Pontiac Coach, 194[redacted] Texas license #F44-943, and [redacted] and [redacted] went into the office of [redacted] manager of the Eagle Eye, Negro newspaper in Fort Worth [redacted] telling [redacted] he would return to the Greenleaf Cafe shortly. He had previously given [redacted] directions on whom to contact at Mineral Wells, Texas concerning the celebration at Camp Wolters. [redacted] waited and then saw [redacted] and [redacted] drive away in a 1939 Dodge Coach belonging to [redacted] of the NYA, Fort Worth, Texas. At that time [redacted] told [redacted] he would return in a few minutes. When [redacted] failed to return, [redacted] went by bus to Mineral Wells, Texas, where he followed directions of [redacted] in contacting the negro porter in the [redacted] in the negro business section of Mineral Wells. However, that negro knew nothing about a celebration. About 3:00 P.M., June 19, 1941, [redacted] reached Camp Wolters where he ran into [redacted] who was with a fat negro woman with given name of [redacted] who, from conversation seemed to be from Dallas, Texas, and whose mother resided in Fort Worth, Texas. [redacted] claimed to [redacted] that there had already been a meeting in Mineral Wells before [redacted] arrived. About 4:00 P.M., that [redacted] and [redacted] met [redacted] and [redacted] now works for [redacted]. All of them went to the room of [redacted] at Camp Wolters, and then all returned to Fort Worth in [redacted] car, and about 7:05 P.M., [redacted] told [redacted] he was going home.

b7c

b7c,D

On June 24, 1941 [redacted] advised the writer by 'phone that [redacted] and [redacted] would be in Houston, Texas some time between June 24 and 29, 1941, the period of a NAACP convention in Houston, Texas, according to information he had just received from [redacted] The Houston Field Office was requested to make appropriate inquiry concerning these individuals at the better hotels in Houston, as [redacted] indicated that is where they usually stay. [redacted] also stated he expected to contact [redacted] in front of Stripling's Department Store, Fort Worth, Texas, some time during the day of June 24, 1941 and would immediately advise the writer so that appropriate surveillance of [redacted] might be then considered. [redacted] failed to advise the writer and on June 27, 1941 advised the writer he saw [redacted] for only a few minutes and did not consider it advisable to telephone the writer.

b7c,D

On June 28, 1941, [redacted] promised [redacted] he would bring [redacted] by the Parrent Garage, Fort Worth, Texas, to see him, and

b7c,D

[redacted]

b7C

has both previous and subsequent to that date indicated he would introduce [redacted] to [redacted] but has never done so. [redacted]

b7C,E

[redacted] stated to [redacted] there would be a notice in the Fort Worth Mind July 4, 1941. There was such announcement as follows:

> "NNAA to HOLD MEETING
> Announcement was released by District Chairman OSCAR B. THOMPSON that the local National National Negro Achievement Association of America will hold regularly weekly meet. The NNAA is a movement to foster the betterment of the Negro people. There is one in your locality."

However, [redacted] was unable to find any such meeting at the Masonic Masque on East Belknap Street, Fort Worth, Texas or at the KP Hall, 6th and Grove, Fort Worth, the two places that [redacted] has in the past, contended that such meetings may be held.

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted] b7C,I

[redacted] saw [redacted] the week of July 16, 1941 when latter told him he [redacted] attended a white meeting the night of July 11, 1941, and did not go to the colored meeting. b7D

[redacted] spoke to [redacted] during the week of June 19, 1941 in an effort to elicit information about the NAAA. When he suggested to [redacted] that some organization should attempt to sponsor a clean-up of the colored cemetary, he suggested that perhaps the NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA migh assist. [redacted] did not seem to even know what [redacted] was talking about when he mentioned the NAAA. [redacted] spoke to [redacted] of the Fort Worth Mind, negro newspaper, Fort Worth, [redacted] about the NAAA notice that appeared in that paper July 4, 1941, and [redacted] stated it was just a local social club started among negro boys in Fort Worth, Texas so far as he knew.

b7D;E

Neither [redacted] or [redacted] could learn anything about the NAAA through the contacts. It was learned that one [redacted] may receive mail at [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, [redacted] came to Fort Worth in 1938 after attending ward and high school in Marshall, Texas. [redacted] stated he was rooming at [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, when [redacted] first came to Fort Worth [redacted] asked [redacted] about the NAAA as well as the NNAAA announcement in the Fort Worth Mind on July 4, 1941, and [redacted] seemed to know nothing of anything like that, and there seemed no reason why he should lie. [redacted] has never resided at 1120 Crawford Street, Fort Worth, Texas, [redacted]

b7C,D

DALLAS, #100-436

b7C,D

[redacted] states [redacted] there is no other [redacted] at 1120 Crawford Street, Fort Worth, [redacted]

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

The Bureau has been requested to compare signatures of [redacted] submitted by [redacted] to [redacted] with those signatures of [redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

b7C,D

DALLAS, #100-436

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted]

[redacted] b7C,D

The Bureau has advised that no conclusion was reached with respect to the handwriting comparison of signatures of [redacted] with those appearing on a letter and receipt that came into hands of [redacted] due to limitation of material for comparison.

b7C,D

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU: One disposition sheet.

DALLAS, #100-436

[redacted]

b7C

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE DALLAS FIELD DIVISION

At FORT WORTH, TEXAS, continue efforts to develop the truth of information that is being furnished by [redacted]

b7D, C

THE HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, report results of investigation about [redacted] and [redacted] supposed to have been at a leading Houston hotel during the NAACP convention there from June 24 to 29, 1941

PENDING

(2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT.

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK NH FILE NO. 1[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	8/5/41	2/10,11,19,21,22 3/13,14,25,31 4/2,27,5/12,22,23/41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

94595

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Preliminary investigation in Connecticut and Rhode Island reveals instant organization not active in above mentioned states. Other information in the file reveals that BARBARA RICE, South Norwalk, Conn. and DONALD WHEELWIN of Hartford, Conn. and Miss ETHEL BROWN of Providence, R.I. are members of the National Executive Board of the subject organization. Also that the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities is an affiliate of the subject organization and is active in Providence, R.I.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau Teletype dated 12/17/40.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] of Los Angeles dated 2/5/41, and the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Boston, Massachusetts, dated 5/13,41. b7C

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon the Bureau Teletype dated 12/17/40, which requested each Field Office to review its files and submit reports to the Bureau, and in addition make thorough, discreet, and complete investigation concerning the subject organization.

CONNECTICUT:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. D. Mosley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

AUG 8 1941

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2 - New York
2 - New Haven

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AUG 6 1941

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/79 BY SP1 [illegible]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941

100-613

[redacted] for the State of Connecticut, in a communication dated February 10, 1941, to the New Haven Field Division, stated that her records revealed [redacted] of the above organization.

[redacted] advised this office that an investigation was made concerning the subject organization, and [redacted] reports that the National Negro Congress is not operating in the City of Bridgeport. b7D

[redacted] made the following investigation concerning the National Negro Congress. [redacted] states that he contacted [redacted] and none could give any information as to the existence of any such group or organization here in Greenwich. Polk's Greenwich Directory, and the above named organization was not listed. Neither did the files of the [redacted], upon being checked, reveal any information concerning the subject organization. b7C,D

Under date of April 27, 1941, [redacted] advised the New Haven Field Office that he could find no records of the National Negro Congress in Middletown, Conn. b7C

[redacted] New Haven, advised the New Haven Field Division on February 25, 1941, that [redacted] checked at the Town Clerk's Office and found that this organization is not registered as a corporation or registered under the trade names. The files of the Credit Bureau have been checked thoroughly and there is no information available. b7C,D

[redacted] advised by letter dated March 27, 1941 that the National Negro Congress was not active in New London, Connecticut.

b7C

100-613

On May 12, 1941, [redacted] advised that investigation failed to reveal any evidence of the activities of the National Negro Congress in the City of Waterbury. b7C,D

[redacted] in a letter dated May 15, 1941, advised the New Haven Field Division that an investigation has been conducted and no record found of the National Negro Congress. b7C,D

RHODE ISLAND:

[redacted] for the State of Rhode Island, in a letter dated February 19, 1941, advised the New Haven Field Division that in a search of their records, no record of the above organization was revealed.

[redacted] East Providence, R.I., advised this office in a letter dated April 2, 1941, that the National Negro Congress is not known to be operating in East Providence. b7C

[redacted] Pawtucket, R.I. in a report dated 4/2/41 stated: "With reference to your request on the activities of the National Negro Congress, careful investigation has been made concerning this organization. This department states with absolute certainty that this organization has never been active in Pawtucket." The Pawtucket Credit Rating Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce have no record of this organization in their files. An inquiry among persons who should have known of such organization revealed that this organization is not active in or around Pawtucket. b7C,D

[redacted] Providence, R.I., advised the New Haven Field Division that [redacted] His report revealed that the Chamber of Commerce, Credit Bureau, Better Business Bureau, Secretary of State's Office, and the files of the Providence Journal contain no information concerning the above named organization. b7C,D

On February 24, 1941, [redacted] advised that the National Negro Congress was not active in the State of Rhode Island and [redacted] had been unable to obtain any information relative to its activities.

b7C,D

In review of the file of Special Agent [redacted] of Los Angeles, dated 2/5/41, it was ascertained that BARBARA RICE of South Norwalk, Conn. and DONALD WHEELWIN of Hartford, Conn., Miss ETHEL BROWN, and HENDRICK M. VAN LEESTEN of Providence, R.I. are members of the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress. [redacted]

b7C

In a reveiw of the file of Special Agent [redacted] Boston, Massachusetts, dated 5/13/41, it was ascertained that the New England representative of the National Association of the National Negro Congress is the Eastern New England Congress for equal opportunities which became affiliated with the National Negro Congress shortly after the latter's organization. The organization has about 200 members with its strength chiefly in Boston, Massachusetts and Providence, R.I.

b7C

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

At Meriden, Conn.

Appropriate investigation will be made in Meriden concerning the subject organization.

At New Britain, Conn.

Appropriate investigation will be made in New Britain concerning the subject organization.

At Stamford, Conn.

Appropriate investigation will be made in Stamford concerning the subject organization.

At Hartford, Conn.

b7c

Will conduct discreet, appropriate investigation of [redacted] to ascertain whether or not he is presently engaged in un-American activities in his connection with the subject organization.

At South Norwalk, Conn.

Will conduct discreet, appropriate investigation of [redacted] to ascertain whether or not she is presently engaged in un-American activities as a result of her connection with the subject organization.

b7c

At Providence, R.I.

Will conduct a discreet and appropriate investigation of [redacted] of that city to ascertain whether [redacted] engaged in un-American activities [redacted], and will conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain whether or not the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities is active in that city and to ascertain its membership and whether or not it is engaged in un-American activities.

b7c

EWT:MAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

[redacted]

No further details concerning this Congress are available.

The National Negro Congress, as it exists today, was proposed in May, 1935, at the National Conference held in WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the latter part of 1935, a call was issued for a NATIONAL Negro Congress to meet in Chicago, Illinois on February 14 to 16, 1936. This call was:

> "To all Negroes, native and foreign born. To all Negro organizations, churches, labor unions, farm and sharecroppers' organizations. To all fraternal, civic, professional and political groups. To all organizations and persons of WHATEVER race, who are willing to fight FOR ECONOMIC and social justice for Negroes.

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CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 GSK/RH 4/23/78
REASON FOR EXTENSION FORM N. 1-2 & 2
DATE OF EXTENSION FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4/23/89

[redacted] (c) b1

[redacted] (c) b1

The purpose of the Congress was not to usurp the work of existing organizations, but rather to seek to accomplish unity of action of existing organizations.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (c)

"The following are the points which the Congress plans to accomplish as outlined by John F. Davis in the call and pamphlet:

1. The organization of the protest of Negro organizations against civic,

"social and economic injustices heaped on the Negro and a heightening of that protest.

2. United front of Negro and white organizations around a basic minimum program of Negro rights.

3. Molding on a nation-wide scale, as never before accomplished, public opinion, both Negro and white, against these injustices.

4. A reaction as a result of the first three items listed above among federal, state and local governments which will result in the improvement of the conditions of Negro people in this country, and finally,

5. A reaction as a result of the first three items listed above in the trade union field which will result in fairer treatment of Negro workers by trade unions.

"These are some of the minimum demands of the program around which we can develop and build up a broad united front movement. Let us help build the National Negro Congress. It doesn't intend to destroy nor replace other Negro organizations. Every Party member, every Negro comrade, must now begin to throw every bit of energy he can into building local sponsoring committees in communities, helping to raise funds."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Condon
Miss

Aims and Purposes

The First Congress made the following seven demands:

"1. The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions.

2. Relief and security for every needy Negro family; for genuine social and unemployment insurance without discrimination.

3. Aid to the Negro farm population, to ease the burden of debts and taxation; for the fight of farmers, tenants and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively.

4. For a fight against lynching, mob violence and police brutality; for enactment of a federal anti-lynching law; for the right to vote, serve on juries and enjoy complete civil liberty.

5. The right of Negro youth to equal opportunity in education and in the economic life of the community.

6. For complete equality for Negro women; for their right, along with all women, to equal pay for equal work; for their right to suitable environment for themselves and

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Fenwerth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

"their children - an environment which demands adequate housing, good schools and recreational facilities; for their right to organise as consumers.

7. To oppose war and fascism, the attempted subjugation of Negro people in Ethiopia, the oppression of colonial nations throughout the world, for the independence of Ethiopia."

Second National Negro Congress

The Second National Negro Congress was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 15, 16 and 17, 1937. The Congress represented more than 500,000 members organized in trade unions, churches, civic, political and fraternal groups.

This Congress was addressed by such prominent Communists or near-Communists as:

James W. Ford
Clarence Hathaway
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Louise Thompson
William L. Patterson

The following is a list of discussions entered into at this Congress in Philadelphia:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Gloggs
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

"1. The right of Negroes to jobs at decent wages and the right to join on an equal basis all trade unions; the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers; the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions.

2. Relief and security for every needy Negro family; and genuine social and unemployment insurance without discrimination.

3. Aid to the Negro farm population, to ease the burden of debts and taxation; the right of farmers, tenants and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively.

4. A fight against lynching, mob violence and police brutality; for the right to vote, serve on juries and enjoy complete civil liberty; and for enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

5. The question of the Scottsboro Boys as a special demand, by bringing forward its full social and political significance.

6. The right of Negro youth to equal opportunity in education and in the economic life of the community.

7. For complete equality for Negro women; for their right, along with all women, to equal pay for equal work; for their right to a suitable environment for themselves and their children—an environment which demands adequate housing, good schools, and recreational facilities; for their right to organize as consumers.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Gavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

"8. The struggle for economic, political, social and cultural equality of the Negro people; the necessity of joining with all the progressive forces in the land to defeat in a common front the forces of fascism and war breeding."

The Daily Worker reporting the speech of James W. Ford, who it will be remembered has been the Communist Party Candidate for Vice-President of the United States, stated:

> "One of the most impressive ovations of the Convention was given to Ford, who was greeted with cheers and whistling as he arose to speak. The ovation soared to greater heights when he finished a masterful address with the stirring and historic words, 'John Brown's body marches on.'"

In reporting the speech of Clarence Hathaway at the Second National Negro Congress, the Daily Worker stated:

> "In the session on war and Fascism, Clarence Hathaway won the day with an unanswerable appeal for the policy of collective security against war and a caustic trimming of Norman Thomas, who echoed the Fascist argument that collective security means war."

Third National Negro Congress

The Third National Negro Congress war held in Washington, D. C. in the Labor Department Auditorium on April 26, 27 and 28, 1940. This Congress was attended by 1,264 delegates. It approved the following major resolutions:

1. To accept unanimously and enthusiastically the offer of John L. Lewis to establish a working agreement with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

2. To condemn this imperialist war and the policies of the Roosevelt Administration which lead toward war and to cooperate with the progressive and labor forces in working for peace.

3. To demand the immediate dissolution of the Dies Committee as a great threat to our fundamental rights.

4. To press for immediate passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill.

A split occurred between the Communist and Non-Communist forces within the Third National Negro Congress. A. Philip Randolph, who had been its President up to that time, refused to be a candidate for the presidency. On May 5, 1940, he issued a statement that the Congress was

> "deliberately packed with Communists and C.I.O. members who were either Communists or sympathisers with Communists."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Houston
Mr. Trumy
Miss Gandy

He added that most of the contributions to the Congress came from C.I.O. unions and said that John P. Davis of Washington, D. C., the Secretary of the Congress, had said during an Executive Committee meeting in New York,

> "that the Communist Party contributed $100 a month to the Congress."

Randolph declared that the Communist Party, instead of trying to refute charges of the Dies Committee that it was a transmission belt for Communist propaganda,

> "has brilliantly succeeded in giving the charge every appearance of truth and validity."

In his stead Max Yergan was the unopposed nominee for President of the Congress. He is a lecturer at the City College of New York and Treasurer of the International Committee on African Affairs. During his speech to the Congress he defended the Soviet Union and attacked President Roosevelt's foreign policy. It is interesting to note that James W. Ford was elected to the Executive Committee at this Congress.

The principal address was made by John L. Lewis. John P. Davis, Secretary of the National Negro Congress, in outlining the peace program, followed the identical program of the Communist Party when he declared:

> "The position which our Congress should take on the question of war should be to oppose loans, credits, arms or any other aid direct or indirect to either side of the belligerents. We speak out firmly against aid to Nazi Germany but we speak with equal firmness against aid to imperialist Britain and imperialist France."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boson
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

He said he believed that:

"The American negro people will refuse to follow American imperialism in an attack upon the Soviet Union, will refuse to fall victim to anti-Soviet adventures, will refuse to join American or world imperialism in an attack against the Soviet people."

The officers elected at the Third National Negro Congress were:

Max Yergan	- President
John P. Davis	- Secretary
Henry Johnson Assistant Director of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee Reverend Owen Whitfield Sharecropper Leader and Vice President of the United Cannery, Agricultural and Packing Workers Mrs. Fay Allen Member of Los Angeles Board of Education Reverend W. H. Jernagins of Washington, D. C. Dr. Charles A. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Robert A. Simons of Boston, Massachusetts	- Vice Presidents

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gosse
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Organization

The National Negro Congress is being organized under a regional, or district, and local council basis. A region or district is composed of several states, with a vice-president in charge. There are to be also state organizations. These are made up of city bodies or local councils within the state. The local council is the basic form of organization. The local sponsoring committees, which initiate the movement for the National Negro Congress, automatically become local councils. These councils are to be federated bodies of already existing organizations which affiliate to the council on the basis of a part or the whole of the program adopted at Chicago.

The National Headquarters is located at 717 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Pennorth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

As indicative of Communist activities in connection with the National Negro Congress, it was reported on December 23, 1940, in the Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, that a meeting of the Congress was held at the Sixth Mount Zion Church, 14 West Duval Street, Richmond, Virginia, and among the persons attending the meeting was one [redacted] who was described as being an organizer for the Communist Party. It was further noted that [redacted] addressed this gathering, although the substance of his remarks was not reported.

b7C

The history of the Congress reflects that since its inception it has been under the leadership, for the most part, of two men: James W. Ford, Negro candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President of the United States in 1934, 1936 and 1940, and John P. Davis, who although he has not been proven to be a member of the Communist Party has been definitely identified with that Party for the past five years.

Max Yergan, who became the President of the National Negro Congress, has been likewise identified with the Communist Party for the past five years. Scarcely an issue of the Daily Worker appears which fails to reflect the fame and accomplishments of Yergan, who is a Negro.

An article appearing on page 546-547 of the periodical, "The Communist", June, 1940, attributes the following statement to John P. Davis, a Leader of the Negro Congress:

> "I have visited the Soviet Union. I have talked with the Soviet people. I have witnessed their accomplishments and achievements. I know of their ideals and aspirations. I have witnessed the real and genuine rights of its freedom. I have witnessed their many nations and peoples, business and work in amity, collaboration and peace. I know of their deep friendship and aid to all oppressed peoples and on the basis of that experience and knowledge, which is shared by thousands of people, I firmly believe that the American Negro people will refuse to fall victim to anti-Soviet ventures, will refuse to join American or World Imperialists in any attack against the Soviet people....."

As further indicative of the cooperation and infiltration of the the Communist Party in connection with the National Negro Congress, it was noted in an article appearing in the October 30, 1940 issue of the Daily Worker that:

> "In a panel section of the Convention devoted to a discussion of political parties, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor Ohmbolt, Communist Candidate for Congress from Pennsylvania, Second District, spoke, advancing her Party's Program to aid the economic status of both negroes and whites and abolish the poll tax in the South."

Officers

The officers of the National Negro Congress are:

Max Yergan	- President
John P. Davis	- Secretary
Henry Johnson	- Vice Presidents
Reverend Owen Whitfield	- Vice Presidents
Mrs. Fay Allen	- Vice Presidents
Reverend W. H. Jernagins	- Vice Presidents
Dr. Charles A. Lewis	- Vice Presidents
Dr. Robert A. Simons	- Vice Presidents

Accomplishments

The principal work of the National Negro Congress, in addition to being a part of the United Front for the Communist Party, has been its campaign on behalf of the Scottsboro Boys, organizing negro workers in the Congress for Industrial Organizations and its campaigns on behalf of Anti-Lynching and "Anti-Jim Crow" legislation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Radical Activities and Connections

The following statements have been issued by James W. Ford concerning the interest of the Communist Party in the National Negro Congress:

"In all of these issues, the role of the National Negro Congress becomes of utmost importance for us. The Congress does not receive sufficient support from us. It is still weak organizationally. It needs to be built and it is up to the Communists to do their share in helping to build it."

"We Communists were never doubtful about the significance or the outcome of the National Negro Congress. We were not deterred by the charges of 'Communist domination.' We were guided by what we knew of the desire of the Negro masses for united action."

"The Communists have played a big part in this development as well as in the struggle for unity of the Negro people and the white masses. Our Party as a whole has helped to organize the Negro people and has gained wide support for their struggles. There has been a better understanding on the part of Negro Communists of how to work among the Negro masses, bringing to them Communist methods of struggle, and creating faith among them in the ability of the Communist Party to break down the barriers of prejudice....."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boom
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

"Today the tactic of the united front is bringing together large masses of Negroes...."

"The National Negro Congress (First Congress) recorded progress made by Communists and many delegates who supported our program, in the increasing work we are carrying on in the various organizations of the Negro people. Our modest successes are, however, just beginnings. We must now undertake to profit from our experiences, mistakes, shortcomings and successes, by showing what changes are necessary in our methods of work to build the National Negro Congress."

"It is necessary for the Party membership, particularly the Negro members, to see the need and possibility of strengthening our influence in the existing Negro organizations, by joining them where possible and becoming useful members. We can today unite the Negro people on the basis of their day-to-day needs, and for the preservation of democratic rights in such a way that the greatest number of people will be brought together in common struggle."

"We do not contrapose immediate issues to the revolutionary objectives; we are concerned daily, hourly, with the miserable life of the whole of the Negro people, as a part of the larger struggle for socialism."

"As a duly elected member of the Executive Committee (of the National Negro Congress) at the

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Mendenhall _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

"recent Congress at Philadelphia, in the name of the Communist Party, I pledge one thousand negro Communists to become members of the National Negro Congress during its drive. Our Communists must become the most active and enthusiastic workers in the National Negro Congress. We must see that the best of these comrades are utilized for work in the National Negro Congress."

"We Communists must organize all our forces to render great assistance to the National Negro Congress in carrying out its program. If we develop systematic work we shall be able to fulfill very soon the task of developing a broad People's Front among the Negro people in the United States against fascism and war and for the liberation of the Negro people."

"Great united front organizations such as the National Negro Congress.....will be an important sector of the Democratic Front."

James W. Ford has characterized the National Negro Congress as:

"A broadening of the People's Front in America. The Congress is built upon the organizational idea of a federation of Negro organizations which, in effect, is the Negro People's Front."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

b7C

[redacted]

Edward Strong, an executive of the National Negro Congress, has been reported to be a high functionary in the Young Communist League.

The National Negro Congress is affiliated with the American Council on Soviet Relations. This latter group is regarded as the

"most intellectual Red setup in America."

The National Negro Congress was one of the organizations sponsoring the American Peace Mobilization at Turner's Arena in Washington, D. C., on September 13, 1940. John P. Davis, Chairman of the National Negro Congress, was chairman of the meeting in Washington, D. C. and introduced such well-known radicals as

Vito Marcantonio
Fred Keller, former member
of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
in Spain.

Dr. Max Yergan, now President of the National Negro Congress, has identified himself with the Communist Party for at least the last five years. An examination of the issues of the Daily Worker would indicate that it constitutes itself as being his advance press agent. There appeared in the Daily Worker for July 26, 1938, a statement to the following effect:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Garson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

"Dr. Max Yergan is not only an expert on African affairs but is also close to the throbbing pulse of the American Negro. As Executive Vice President of the National Negro Congress he participates in the shaping of policies that affect the lives of millions of Negroes."

William Z. Foster, writing in "The Communist" for November, 1936, under an article styled "The Crisis in the Socialist Party," declared, in part:

"The Party's role was also one of significant importance in the organization of the great united front National Negro Congress in Chicago, February 1936, of 1,817 delegates representing 1,200,000 members organized in trade unions, churches, youth groups and so forth. In all these united front movements the Communist Party is an official participant."

The Communist Party of California issued the following statement concerning Communist work in the National Negro Congress:

"The Communist Party has given full support to the program of the National Negro Congress, both nationally and in California. Communist Party members in California worked very actively for the achievement of this United Negro People's Front."

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, resigned in April, 1940 as President of the National Negro Congress on the grounds that it is controlled by Communists. Speaking before the Fifteenth Anniversary

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Trotter
Miss Gandy

of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Harlem, New York, on September 17, 1940, Randolph declared:

> ".....we reject the Communist program as a solution of the problems of the Negro, because it is the negation of democracy.
>
> We condemn all Communist-Front and transmission belt organizations as a peril to the constructive and sound program of the Negro people since they seek only to serve the cause of the Communist Party, which is only concerned about the success of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia."

As indicative of the present activities of the Congress in connection with the Communist Party, there has been prepared a list of so-called, "Qualified Negro Mechanics in the District of Columbia."

[redacted]

One John P. Davis announced that the National Negro Congress intended to maintain a steady flow of Negroes to the Glenn L. Martin Plant to apply for jobs. He announced that many would, of course, be refused employment and that the number refused would be publicized prominently. It was further intimated that in the event such "pressure" should prove unsuccessful, consideration would be given to picketing the office of Sidney Hillman in Washington, D. C. ... b7D

The above information was furnished by a [redacted] and has not been verified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This information was furnished by memorandum to Mr. Matthew F. McGuire, the Assistant to the Attorney General, on April 15, 1941.

A newspaper clipping from the Daily Worker for April 24, 1941, substantiates this information and reflects that the combined forces of the National Negro Congress and the Maryland Youth Congress would carry on a drive to win jobs for 7,000 Negro Workers in the "Jim-Crow" Plant of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Investigation in various parts of the United States has indicated that Communist Organizers have been active in organizing the National Negro Congress in many sections.

[redacted] advised that on May 1, 1940, at a May Day Meeting of the Columbus Section of the Communist Party, one Steve Grattan, Columbus, Ohio Party Secretary, presided at a meeting which was attended by over one hundred members of the Communist Party. At this meeting there were two delegates of the National Negro Congress. They were [redacted] Columbus, Ohio, a Communist Party Member and [redacted] also an alleged Communist. b7D, C

[redacted] b7D

Similar information was developed during an investigation at Boston, Massachusetts, at which time [redacted] advised that one Robert A. Simmons, who was a member of the National Executive Board of the National Negro Congress had formerly been employed at the Gould-Shaw House where he was doing settlement work. He was alleged [redacted] to be a member of the Communist Party. Julian P. Steele, who was in 1936, a regional President of the National Negro Congress received considerable notoriety because he married a white woman. [redacted] stated that he was believed to be a former member of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party and had been active in all United Front activities, particularly in the activities of the Boston Scottsboro Defense Committee in 193[illegible] b7D b7C

EWT:MAL

July 31, 1941

PERSONAL [redacted]

INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 30, 1941, wherein you suggested that the names of specific "Front" Organizations, accompanied by available information, should be transmitted to you for a definition as to whether the organization may be considered "subversive" with respect to the language of the Appropriation Bill for the Department of Justice for the year 1942, which allocated $100,000.00 of the appropriation for the purpose of investigating Government employees who are members of "subversive" organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government.

In connection with your suggestion I am transmitting herewith a summary memorandum containing information available concerning the National Negro Congress.

I would appreciate being advised at your earliest convenience whether this organization may be considered "subversive" within the language of the Bill inasmuch as investigations of persons believed to be members of this organization are being held in abeyance pending your decision.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

11 22 114

closure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-294-VMB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	8-5-41	8-3-41; 6-16-41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: New England Congress for Equal Opportunities has established Job-finding Committee under leadership of Mrs. VIRGINIA HALL. Organization sponsored picketing of local clothing store on grounds of discrimination against Negroes, which picket line and subsequent negotiations with store organization was conducted by EDWARD [illegible] and agent for the Cleaners and Dyers Local, CIO, [redacted] and JAMES [illegible]RIN, organizer of the United Office and Professional Workers Union, Local No. 3, CIO, 294 Washington St., Boston, also known as a Communist. Prominent among picket line were Miss ZARA DuPONT and Rev. DONALD LOTHROP of the Community Church of Boston, both well-known for their activities in United Front, Boston. [redacted]

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/81 BY SP-1 [illegible]

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Boston, Mass., dated 5-13-41.

b7C

DETAILS: The Boston Chronicle, a Negro newspaper of May [illegible], 1941, reflects that the Congress for Equal Opportunities has created a Jobs Committee under the leadership of Mrs. VIRGINIA HALL and WILLIAM MORGAN.

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		61-[illegible]

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5 Bureau
2 New York - E. J. Connelley
4 Boston

AUG 7 1941

FILED

The Chronicle reports that this Jobs Committee sponsored a mass picketing in front of a local chain store to protest Jim Crowism in that particular store.

The picket line and negotiations were conducted on behalf of the Jobs Committe by the following individuals:

EDWARD JACKSON, agent of the Cleaners and Dyers Local. This individual is believed to be a Communist, is a Negro [redacted] b7C,D

JAMES DURKIN, organizer of the United Office and Professional Workers Union, Local No. 3, CIO, 294 Washington Street, Boston. This individual is active in the American Peace Mobilization.

Prominent in the picket line in behalf of the organization were Miss ZARA DuPONT, aged Cambridge spinster and prominent in all United Front activities in Boston, and the Rev. DONALD LOTHROP, Pastor of the Community Church, Boston, and also active in United Front activities.

[redacted] b/5

[redacted] b/5

(2-7-79)

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61-6728-149 p 3

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

* Will establish the background of the following people who are active in the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities:

[redacted]

b7C

* Will interview [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and who, according to [redacted] resigned from the NAACP because of alleged Communist infiltration.

b7D, C

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Will recontact [redacted] of the Cambridge Youth Council, for further information concerning the activities of this organization and Communist influence therein.

b7D

P E N D I N G

)0 (2-7-79)

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RCF:MRK

August 5, 1941

Special Agent in Charge

Dallas, Texas

NON-EXISTENT.

Re: Negro Achievement Association
of America; et al
Internal Security - C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to Laboratory Report # , in connection with the above-entitled case, there are transmitted herewith photographic copies of the following specimens which your office submitted for examination:

Specimens Q1 and Q2.

[redacted]

67D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 5 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

61 - 6728

CH-13

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Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

4

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

JCK:SB
100-63

Birmingham, Alabama
August 10, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that [redacted] Birmingham, Alabama, furnished this office with a copy of what purports to be the "Agenda" of the National Negro Congress by JAMES W. FORD, Negro Communist leader. This report is entitled "SPECIAL MEETING OF NEGRO COMMISSION OF C.E.C. AND THE SECTION COMMITTEE HARLEM SECTION - October 19, 1935." 67D

It is to be noted that this is apparently a transcription of a report on a meeting of at least part of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, at which time plans were laid for the organization of the National Negro Congress, ostensibly to replace the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. In connection with the latter organization, [redacted] furnished a copy of a booklet entitled "EQUALITY, LAND AND FREEDOM" purporting to be a "Program for Negro Liberation," published by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 2162 Seventh Avenue, New York City. 67D

Inasmuch as it is not known whether the Bureau has previously received copies of this report and booklet, both are being transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. P. GUINANE,
Special Agent in Charge.

ENCL. 1

Encs. (2)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 AUG 12 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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EX-9

SPECIAL MEETING OF NEGRO COMMISSION OF C.E.C. AND THE SECTION COMMITTEE HARLEM SECTION - October 19, 1935.

AGENDA: 1. The National Negro Congress (Ford)

FORD: This meeting today is a special meeting of the Negro Commission of the CC of the Pa the section committee of Section 4 and other invited comrades. It was called especially t take up the question of the National Negro Congress.

We are going to take up now the question of the National Negro Congress. It is necessary know some of the facts about what we have done on this Congress.

The idea of a National Negro Congress is nothing new so far as the Communist Party is concerned. That is, the Communist Party, for more than a year now in discussing the Liberation movement, the position of the LSNR, the growth and weaknesses of the LSNR and at the same time the growing struggles of the Negro people in the country, have recognized the ne for a National Negro Congress for the purpose of drawing together all the various mass organizations of the Negro People in this country around a Program for Negro rights on the basis of the United Front.

The LSNR when it was first formed had as a basic program the development of a movement, th is, a broad movement drawing into it all the mass organizations of the Negro people around minimum program of Negro rights.

Today, we recognize that the programs of all the Negro organizations have failed. I don't have to analyze the NAACP, Urban League, the Garvey movement and their programs. The Negro churches and fraternal organizations -- that whereas these basic organizations have failed and we know why, at the same time when we analyze and see that in the country today the Negroes are largely organized in these organizations, we have the possibility of utilizing these organizations and bring them into a program around the immediate basic demands of th Negro people.

In a debate with Frank Crosswaith, last January, I spoke of the need of a National Negro Congress and since that time there has been more or less conscious development of this id The Chicago Defender carried my speech in full.

The recent conference at Washington, D.C. organized by the Joint Committee on National Recovery brought together a number of people, working class organizations, petty-bourgeois organizations, etc., to discuss the position of the Negro under the New Deal and the NRA, We felt that it would be possible to utilize the conference of the Joint Committee on National Recovery headed by John P. Davis, who has worked very closely with us to bring forward the idea of a National Negro Congress.

We had meetings with John P. Davis before this conference and we worked out together with him how the idea of a National Negro Congress should be projected. John Davis got the idea of the organization of the Congress from the Unemployment Congress held in Washington, D.C The conference took up the question of the Negro under the NRA etc., and gave facts of the conditions of the Negro people which showed the need for a broader congress.

Following the conference, he called together some of the people and set before them the id of calling a National Negro Congress. There were a number of people including Locke, Dorse etc. During the conference Kelly Miller agreed with us, Kelly Miller got up and stated on Sunday night that this was one time he could agree with the CP, on the National Congress. had all sorts of people at this conference, endorsing the Congress. In the preparations, John P. Davis got out a special article for the May issue of the "Crisis". He had this article mimeographed and sent to about 500 Negro leaders in the country and invited them t participate in the May conference and also asked their opinion on the National Negro Congress. As a result, before the Congress was held we had 29 endorsements. Such as: Randol Bishop, Carter, etc. This is a cross section. In addition to that, 7 newspapers includir the Afro-American endorsed the Congress.

The character of the response is extremely interesting for us. It has been just what we expected. For example: one individual stated that "I agree with this Congress because it should be like the Indian National Congress." The Indian National Congress brings togethc in Bombay, representatives of millions of people in India, of all political opinions and i is very interesting to see that here in America the people are thinking in the terms of su a Congress. This is a united front Congress in India. It brings together trade unions, political organizations, all castes, etc.

Another individual says: "Yes, I can agree with it". He says that the old Negro leaders h outlived themselves. "We should have a Congress with the rank and file in the lead."

Another says he "is not afraid of radicals but a Congress must have the appearance of not ing dominated by anyone political opinion." With this, we agree, however, we know that we are going to organize it."

Another says that there has been long a need for a National Negro Congress. There has n been one since 1922 and that failed. He sent us the literature of the other congress.

The response from the South: "We need such a Congress." "It will help our people in the S

Another said: "We need such a Congress but it must not replace any other organization."

So we see comrades, that the character of the response to the idea of a National Negro Co gress is the cross section of the Negro people in this country, trade unions, conservativ etc.

Our aim therefore, to utilize this conference in Washington, D.C. on May 18-20 to bring c this idea and we were more or less successful. We had 150 delegates at this conference. had at least 250 people in attendance, local people such as students, governmental employ etc. The delegates came from the following parts of the country: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, West Virginia, Arkansas, Ohio, Georg Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi -- 12 states and the District of Columbia.

Here are some of the organizations, about 22 of these that were represented at the confer Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; National Urban League; Alpha Sorority; Negro Bar Assn., I Sigma Theta Sorority; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Negro Medical Assn., Socialist Party; Bro hood of Sleeping Car Porters; Rank and File Committee of A.A.A.; Sharecroppers Union; Fed tion of Colored Farmers; Young Communist League; League for Industrial Democracy; African thodist Church; National Association of Colored women; International Labor Defense; and c

The following student representation is also important from the point of view of the yout Howard University, West Va. State College, Morgan College (Baltimore), Catholic Universit (white), George Washington University (white), Wilberforce University (Ohio), Virginia Un Virginia State College, Miners Teachers College.

The governmental representation--Dept. of Labor, Commerce and the Dept. of Interior, etc. These people, of course, does not mean a united front, but some of them participated in t discussion. Newspapers as well as local papers were there. The Washington Post gave a l of space to the conference.

The Program of the conference:

1. The status of the population of the Negroes under the New Deal - John P. Davis.
2. The Negro Industrial Worker.
3. The American Negro farmer - this in the form of a symposium.

I think, comrades, that we can say this conference gave us certainly a lot of basis for t National Negro Congress. It was well organized. The workers delegates had an overwhelmin influence at the conference. The sharecroppers came directly from the South. The profess had spoken at the conference and deplored violence. Especially DuBois..One of the Sharecr pers got up and said: "Maybe I am not for violence, but I just has 35 bullets shot at me. I realize that you've got to use force." That was a very effective answer to DuBois.

MacFerguson of the AAA gave a very good impression. DuBois and Kelly Miller developed an tack against the white working class. MacFerguson got up and made an excellent impression He spoke of the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the steel industry. Also Rob Dunne and Allen made speeches along this line. The purpose of the middleclass was very interesting. For the first time, I began to see that there is beginning to develop a consci ness on their part of the role of the Negro proletariat. That these people such as Dr. Bunche, etc. and even some of the students, are understanding, this is very interesting.

The Party did not mechanically dominate this conference. Although Kelly Miller did try to raise the "Red Scare", no one could say that we mechanically dominated the conference. I spoke about five minutes on Sunday night endorsing the idea of a National Negro Congress why it should be held. Then the following night, my speech was prepared analyzing the posi of the Negro people and the need of such a Congress. My speech helped to bring more pres to the Party and the role of the Party and more sympathy in the Party's program as far as Negro liberation movement is concerned.

Now as to the character of the National Negro Congress. I am sure that there is some disagreement with our policy of self-determination. Bunche, etc. differ with us on the ques of self-determination. But I am sure that if people like Dorsey really understood our posi tion, we could bring them much closer to us.

At the conclusion of the conference, a committee was set up for the purpose of organizing National Negro Congress. The committee proposed that:

Those who have already signified their desire of joining in such a venture should constitu themselves into an initiating committee for the purpose of drafting a call for the Congre and that this Committee present this proposed call to a large number of individuals and or ganizations thus signing the call would consitute the National Sponsoring Committee, which would set up proper sub-committee and temporary officers for working out details of the Co gress. Since then there have been 58 responses in connection with the Congresses, as foll

PERSONS DEFINITELY PLEDGED TO SPONSOR THE PROPOSED CONGRESS

Mrs. Ernest Alexander	New York, N.Y.	Rev. W. H. Jernagin	Wash., D.C.
Mrs. Allice Arrington	Orange, N.J.	Mr. Reginald Johnson	Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. George W. Beasley	Washington, D.C.	Mr. William Jones	Phila., Pa.
Bishop J. A. Bray	Chicago, Ill	Mrs. Jeannette Jones	Chicago, Ill
Mr. Jesse B. Blayton	Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. Harold Kingsley	Chicago, Ill
Mr. Sterling Brown	Washington, D.C.	Mr. Edward S. Lewis	Baltimore, Md.
Miss Nannie Burroughs	Washington, D.C.	Dr. Alaine Locke	Wash., D.C.
Mr. Joseph Baker	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mr. B. F. McLaurin	New York, N.Y.
Mr. Tansel Butler	Washington, D.C.	Dean Kelly Miller	Wash., D.C.
Dr. Ralph Bunche	Washington, D.C.	Mr. John M. Marquess	Phila., Pa.
Mrs. Myra Callis	Washington, D.C.	Mr. Joel Miles	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Elmer A. Carter	New York, N.Y.	Mr. T. G. Nutter	Charleston, W.
Bishop R. A. Carter	Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Harry W. Payne	Wash., D.C.
Miss Marion Cuthbert	New York, N.Y.	Rev. A. Clayton Powell	New York, N.Y.
Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook	Kansas City, Mo.	Mrs. Helen L. Pinkett	Phila., Pa.
Mr. James A. Davis	Chicago, Ill.	Mr. A. Philip Randolph	New York, N.Y.
Mr. B. J. Davis, Jr.	New York, N.Y.	Miss Nina Roberts	Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Addie Dickerson	Phila., Pa.	Mr. Harry W. Roberts	Richmond, Va.
Mr. Herman Dreer	St. Louis, Mo.	Mr. Oscar Saffold	Montgomery, Al
Mrs. Lethia Fleming	Cleveland, Ohio	Mrs. Christine Smith	Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Lionel Florant	Washington, D.C.	Rev. Marshall Talley	Indianapolis,
Mr. Snow F. Grigsby	Detroit, Mich	Mr. Jesse O. Thomas	Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Thomas Harten	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Mrs. Mary Church Terrell	Wash., D.C.
Mr. William H. Hastie	Washington, D.C.	Mr. W. J. Trent	Institute, W.
Mr. Eugene Holmes	Washington, D.C.	Mr. Howard D. Woodson	Washington, D.
Mr. Chas. P. Howard	Des Moines, Iowa.	Mr. Jack Thomas	Birmingham, A
Mr. Charles Houston	Washington, D.C.	Dr. R. R. Wright	Wilberforce,
Mr. Wayne L. Hopkins	Phila., Pa.	Mr. R. Valentine	Bordertown, N.
Mr. Albion Hartwell	New York, N.Y.	Rev. S. N. Vass	Nashville, Te

This shows how broad this movement is. Here we see we have a cross section of the count 58 more people that have endorsed the idea of a National Negro Congress. The call will issued sometime in September.

Now as to opposition to the idea of a Congress. They are as follows:1--George E. Haynes is bitterly opposed to the Congress. 2--Dr. DuBois also opposed but because he has outli his usefullness. His position does not amount to very much politically. 3--The YWCA is nitely opposed.

Lukewarm positions: The Urban League. There is a split in the Urban League. Although cially it has not endorsed, there are some people who will endorse the idea, but there a some who will not endorse it.

The NAACP is lukewarm on the idea also, but it is confined to men like Walter White and Williams. Huston participated in the committee and endorsed the Congress, but not as an official of the NAACP.

Political differences: Dorsey and Harris are not opposed to the idea of a Congress; But are opposed to a National Negro Congress which includes churches, fraternal organization Their idea was that we should only have a National Labor Congress, indluding trade union They are afraid of churches. As a matter of fact, they say the churches and the fraterna ganizations will mean nothing. They say, even if you get these people, they will come to Congress with the idea of breaking it up or bringing themselves forward. Of course we kn

Whereas the ideas of Harris and Dorsey are not against the National Negro Congress, neve less their ideas are not such as we would accept fully. Their ideas would limit the move of the Negro people, confine it solely to the labor organizations. They may be sincere, it shows that they do not understand that even these churches and fraternal organization etc., have many workers. At the same time they don't understand the tactic of organizing National Negro Congress. Certainly we have no confidence in the leaders of these organiz tions, but it is necessary to get them to endorse the idea because we want to penetrate

Dorsey says that if we have men like Wilson of the Elks to endorse it, he will not do an But if he does endorse it, we can then go into the Elks. When we get these Leaders of t organizations to endorse it, then we can go into these organizations and get rank and fi delegates over the heads of the leaders. Now we have about convinced these people of inv the churches, etc. What they are afraid of is that there will not be sufficient working orientation. How will we guarantee it. How will we guarantee it. By organizing various ferences of trade unions, etc. We will utilize this Negro Labor Conference within the Na Negro Congress to set the tone of the National Negro Congress.

We have contacts with fraternal organizations and here is where the Party will come in a the organizations to participate.

Now as to the character of this National Negro Congress. The Congress must be as broad a possible, trade unions, farmers organizations, churches and lodges, clubs of Negro worke

nts, young peoples organizations, Church organizations, Survey organizations, etc. ist Party, Communist Party, and even individual clubs of the Republican and Democratic ies. We should try to get them to send delegates to the Congress.

at should be the program of the Congress. A minimum program must be agreed on: Against m-crowism, against lynching; civil rights in the South, Negro rights, etc. We do not we o bring forward the full program of the LSNR. However, in connection with the preparatio of the Congress the LSNR should develop a broad campaign for the Bill of Rights and if we get sufficient support between now and the National Negro Congress, it may be possible for us to bring this Bill of Rights into the conference as we did with HR 2827 in Washington.

We could develop state Bill of Rights, Local Bill of Rights. In Philadelphia 5 politicians have introduced a Bill of Rights, also in New Jersey, showing that it is possible for us t develop on a local scale, these bills. Our Bill of Rights should be a program around whic we can attract a number of people. We already should be thinking about some Congressman who should be approached. Not Lundeen or Marcantonio. But maybe there are other Congress men. Now as to Mitchell--we know that he won't do it.

But there are elements in Congress today who will do it. In Chicago and New York the comi Congressional election campaign on a Labor Party program should be built around such a Bil

Now as to the role of the LSNR. Every branch should begin now to work in its locality to get endorsements for the National Negro Congress. But the basic question for us is the Com munist Party and its units. This brings up the line of our Party in going into the mass organizations today, of our comrades getting into these organizations and popularizing thi Congress, and get these organizations to endorse the idea and begin to work already to develop a sentiment for the National Negro Congress so that these people will think of it. unit in the territories also and these concentrating units must concentrate on the mass or ganizations, of getting them to endorse the National Negro Congress.

We must build a base for the Congress. On the bottom. One of the weaknesses of our work the fact that we are not sufficiently getting support in the organizations. We are not ta advantage of what our Party is doing. For example, the Joint Conference. We have the unit front, but unless the units begin to work among the members represented at this united fr then we are lost. We are lost locally and so far as the National Negro Congress is concern

Therefore, the role of the units is very important. To get the endorsement sent to John P. Davis, at 1622 S. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. immediately, also get some financial supp for this Congress, and to bring forward the program of Negro rights and lead in the every day struggles of the Negro people. Harlem gives us a good example of how this should be done today.

The main thing is to get these organizations on the basis of a minimum program. This cong is planned for the latter part of the year, maybe just before the Congress of the U.S. op up or a week or so later. Let us say that if we can have a real broad Congress of the Neg people to discuss the Negro rights, etc. I am sure that we will make a real historic turn the struggle for Negro rights.

The comrades in the trade unions, particularly of the A.F.of L. locals must be prepared t send contributions and endorsements. Sympathetic white organizations must be approached

But the work of the units must be made on the basis of the most friendly approach to thes workers in the organizations. We don't have to take into the organizations the whole ide of the proletarian revolution and the full Communist program. Just issues of unemploymen Negro rights, etc.

The Negro Liberator first should endorse, (and has already done this), week after week, t idea of a National Negro Congress. The Negro Liberator should be utilized by our comrade for explaining the meaning of the National Negro Congress. And I think it will not only help the Congress, but it will also help the Negro Liberator.

Now as to finances, I won't take it up in detail now. It's going to take from 5 to 10,00 dollars to finance this. John P. Davis is going to have an office in Washington, D.C. W should try to get contributions to him. He is now on a tour, under the auspices of the J. Committee on National Recovery, and popularizing the National Negro Congress.

We will have to help initiate regional and local initiating committees. The plans for thi will be announced later. Articles will have to be prepared on the Congress. Loren Miller is going to write one, Berry has already written one, and I shall have to write one, also B. David. The Negro Commission will have to plan out the details of the Congress.

DISCUSSION

Sam Patterson took the floor and discussed the Negro National Congress and the United Soc ties League for Negro Rights--spoke of the Mass Trial to be held on Saturday, June 29th. was proposed that the Congress be brought up at the trial to have the organization endors

Mass: In connection with the Mass Trial--proposes that various comrades including Kings T. Holmes, W. Burroughs and Comrades from Philadelphia be invited to participate in the Mass Trial and speak on conditions in their respective fields and places. And the jury should and would conclude from this that conditions of the Negroes are the same in other parts of the city and the country--and in this way the idea of a National Negro Congress should be projected.

Manning Johnson: Proposals for Program at the National Negro Congress.

1. Against Jim Crowism.
2. Against chain-gangs.
3. Civil Rights for Negroes (right to vote) in South.
4. Mentioned that Congressman Matthew W. Dunness of Pittsburgh, Pa., might introduce the Bill of Rights.
5. Agitation and propaganda work in connection with the Congress--utili the radio. The Congress Call should be broad carrying statements of prominent individuals who head the different organizations endorsing the Congress.
6. Leading Negro comrades should be brought forward in connection with the Congress.

Fitzgerald: Spoke on State Conferences in preparation for National Negro Congress. In th New York State Conference, Harlem will play the leading role.

Berry: 1. Bill of Civil Rights has been given over the Inter-Juridicial Committee to be r drafted.

2. Should have the perspective of connecting the Bill with the idea of a Labor Party especially in Harlem.

3. Regional Conference should be sponsored by Local Sponsoring Committee.

4. In a smaller meeting, work out plans for a regional local conference within 4-6 weeks.

B. Davis: 1. LSNR should be built now as an effective means of building the Congress itse

2. LSNR even broader in program than United Societies League for Negro Rights, which is composed mainly of fraternal organizations.

3. LSNR if congress is broad will merge with National Negro Congress, but still maintain its own identity.

4. The Negro Liberator should be used as a forum, as the organ to build the Congress.

Negro Commission, C.E.C.
A.W. Berry, Secretary,
James W. Ford, Chairman.

3753

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO 61

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Cleveland, Ohio	8-8-41	6/20,21,23,24, 25,27, 7/9/41	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio in summer of 1936, National convention of the subject organization at ington in February 1936 by persons interested in Ne labor problems. Local Council partially formed wit WILLIAM O. WALKER as president and OSCAR MUCKER as tary, but organization broken up through lack of int shortly after. HERMAN BROWNE of Akron, Ohio reporte have been elected State Secretary at a pre-conventi meeting of Ohio delegates at Washington, D. C. in J 1940. Subject organization not known to be active i Cuyahoga County and Northern Ohio. Several endorse were prominent in the National Association for the vancement of Colored People dropped connection with subject organization on learning of its leftist ter

-P-

REFERENCE Bureau teletype dated December 17, 1940.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Omaha, dated 9, 1941.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Cleveland, da January 17, 1941.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Cincinnati, January 31, 1941.

67C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

DETAILS AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

A review of the file reflects that in the report Agent [redacted] ADMIRAL KILPATRICK is reported to leader among Cleveland negroes. Referenced report of

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2-Cleveland

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U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941 — O-281000

b7c

Agent [redacted] reflects that a local Council of the subject organization was formed in Cleveland, Ohio as of June 19, 1936 and that the work of this Council was centered chiefly in labor unions. The same report further reflects that local Councils were partially formed at Youngstown and Campbell, Ohio. Referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] reflects that the following persons of Cleveland, Ohio were endorsers of the National Negro Congress:

MRS. LETHIA FLEMING
MR. EUGENE CHEEKS
MISS MAUDE WHITE
REV. JAMES P. FOOTE
MISS L. PEARL MITCHEL
REV. D. ORMOND WALKER
REV. HORACE WHITE

A review of the information on file at the Cleveland Public Library concerning the subject organization reflected that HERMAN BROWNE of Akron, Ohio was elected to the National Executive Board of the subject organization at the Third National convention in 1940 at Philadelphia, and that there were 34 state representatives from Ohio who attended the convention. The names of these representatives were not listed.

It is further determined that at the National Negro Congress convention, at Chicago, Illinois, February 14-16, 1936, the following persons from Ohio were National Executive Council members:

MR. HARRY BASEY
REV. W. O. HARPER
MISS MURTIS HOWARD
MR. WILLIAM McKNIGHT
MISS FRANCES NELSON
MR. JAMES STRICKLAND
MISS MAUDE WHITE

The Delegate's Report of the convention further reflected that 35 delegates attended from Ohio.

b7D

[redacted] stated that there had been a meeting of negros as early as the summer of 1936 at which time negroes interested in the laboring problems of their race, particularly with regard to union membership, had attended the formation of a local Council of the National Negro Congress; that this meeting was held after the first national convention of the National Negro Congress in 1936 at Philadelphia; that according to the information he had been able to obtain, a man by the name of WILLIAM O. WALKER, who is presently the editor for the Cleveland Call Post, a weekly Negro newspaper, had been elected president at that

100-612

b7D

time and that OSCAR RUCKER, had been elected Secretary. [redacted] went on to state that when the National Negro Congress first tried to arouse interest in its organization in Cleveland, they attempted to draw upon the membership of the organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; that leaders of the subject organization may have succeeded in the first instance, but to his knowledge several of the persons who had formerly been interested in the organization had dropped out because of the leftist tendencies of the subject organization. [redacted] stated that MR. EUGENE CHEEKS is the editor of the Cleveland Guide, a negro newspaper and is a reputable individual who has no connection with the subject organization and has not had any connection since the organization's inception in 1936. He stated that LETHIA FLEMING is the wife of TOM FLEMING, a former member of the Cleveland City Council; that she is on a salary basis with the Women's Division of the Negro Elks and that she is a great woman for organizations. [redacted] stated he knew her [redacted] knew definitely that she was not connected with the subject organization although she might have been interested in it at one time. As to REV. JAMES P. FOOTE, [redacted] knew him to be a Baptist minister who had left Cleveland about two or three years ago and was presently at Akron, Ohio, and that if FOOTE is connected with the subject organization it is the first time that [redacted] had ever heard of his being a radical.

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

b7C,E

[redacted]

b7C,D

b7C,D

[redacted]

b7D,C

In conclusion, [redacted] stated that he is very active in negro circles in the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County; that through his connections he certainly would know if the National Negro Congress were functioning in Cuyahoga County or Northern Ohio, and that on making inquiries [redacted] he had determined definitely that the subject organization was not active in Cleveland or in Northern Ohio.

In addition he stated that some individuals who had represented themselves as being members of the National Negro Congress had contacted him in 1936 in regard to supporting New Deal candidates and that this was the last personal contact he had ever had with any of them.

[redacted] stated that some negroes had interested him in the National Negro Congress in [redacted] that at the time he had supported the organization, and in fact, [redacted] that he at the time believed the organization to be one which was sincerely interested in the advancement of colored people, and for that reason he had supported it. [redacted] further stated that he had not been in the organization long before he realized that there was a Communist influence in it and since that time he had dropped out and had not had anything to do with it whatsoever. [redacted] he stated, one OSCAR RUCKER had been elected secretary. He went on to say that the organization had completely folded up in Cuyahoga County and from his contacts in other parts of the state he knew of no place in which there was an active Council of the subject organization and that

b7D

the situation at present was such that there was merely talk of the organization but no one was doing anything about it. He stated that he understood that delegates had attended the National Convention of the subject organization at Washington in 1940 and while at the convention had held a pre-convention meeting at which officers had been elected. He did not know who these officers were but did know that there had been no meeting in Ohio prior to the convention and that there had been no set method regarding the selection of delegates, but rather persons interested in the advancement of negroes had merely attended on their own initiative and certainly had not been supported by any funds of the organization.

In addition to the above [redacted] went on to say that he has known JOHN P. DAVIS, who is the present secretary of the subject organization for a number of years; [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D,C

[redacted]

) (2-7-79)

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100-612

In conclusion [redacted] b7D

[redacted] He stated that it was his own personal knowledge that new negro organizations coming into a community would attempt to draw from the membership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or else would attempt to interest the local Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the new organization; that this was the case with the National Negro Congress, but he could honestly say that the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Council had no radical tendencies and certainly would never go over to the National Negro Congress at the present time in view of the Communist publicity that he had been given at the subject organization, and he further volunteered his services to the Cleveland Office to supply information concerning the subject organization at any time he learned of its activities either in this state of Ohio or in some other state. He stated that the organization had never really had a basic organization at any time in Ohio to his knowledge, and that as far as he knew no individuals from the headquarters of the organization were presently attempting to organize councils to re-organize defunct councils. In addition, he stated that as long as the employment situation was as good as it was at the present time that the people of his race were not interested in any organization that preached Communist propaganda and for that reason he did not believe that the subject organization would ever gain a foothold in the Cleveland area or in Ohio at least within the next few years.

b7C,D

[redacted] Federal Building, Cleveland, stated that he had heard of the organization and had heard negroes talking about it in the Cleveland Area, but that he had never known anyone who had been connected with it in the past 3 or 4 years; that he understood that the subject organization had attempted to form a local Council in Cleveland at one time, but to his knowledge this attempt had failed.

b7C,D

3/23/55 &

[redacted] stated that HELEN BROWNE, [redacted] Akron, Ohio, was the present secretary of the National Negro Congress for the State of Ohio. [redacted] stated that he knew nothing of the activities of the subject organization and in fact did not believe

that the organization was active in the State but that BROWNE had merely been elected by a group of interested persons. [redacted]

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION

At Akron, Ohio

b7(1)D

Will interview [redacted] concerning the background and activities of subject organization in the State of Ohio.

Will also determine from him the names of any individuals whom he may know to be members of the subject organization. It should be noted that [redacted] is known to be an active members of the Workers Alliance in Ohio.

50 (2-7-79)

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NEG WOMEN IN THE FIGHT FOR P

3752

The National Negro Congress, expressing the deep feeling of the Negro people, is anxious to cooperate with all Americans in promoting the cause of peace and of full democracy in our country.

The National Negro Congress is working to secure the full rights of citizenship for the Negro people. It is working to put an end to segregation and discrimination and to secure employment for Negroes. It demands the passage of the Anti-Lynching and Geyer Poll Tax Bills and fosters the spirit of unity and cooperation between the Negro and White people in a common struggle for their mutual welfare.

Negro women throughout our country are playing an increasingly important role in developing the struggle for the above aims. They are particularly active in the fields of employment, housing, and the promotion of educational and recreational facilities for their children.

The women are becoming more and more aware of the dangers facing their sons and husbands as our country is dragged further into the present war. And it is the women who will continue to demand, through organizations such as the National Negro Congress, that we keep out of the war, and that their lives, and those of their loved ones be not endangered.

The Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress is launching a jobs program to secure employment of Negroes in the construction of the new battery tunnel and on the new bus lines of Brooklyn. The Council has also started a "job-hunt" in Harlem for Negro women in the white collar industry.

The Manhattan Council calls upon all delegates present at this Women's Conference of the American Peace Mobilization to rally to its support by:

1. Electing a representative from their organization to work with the Manhattan Council; and

2. Mailing the name of the representative to Miss Naomi Kornacker, Executive Secretary; Manhattan Council, 200 West 135th St. Rm 212, New York City.

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DATE 4/23/79 BY SP-1 GSK/RH

16

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61-6728-152X

MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

August 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation

This refers to your memorandum of July 31, submitting a summary memorandum containing information available concerning the National Negro Congress, and requesting advice whether this organization may be considered "subversive" within the meaning of that provision of Public No. 135, 77th Congress, which reposes in the Federal Bureau of Investigation the duty of investigating Government employees who are members of subversive organizations.

It appears from the information supplied by you that the National Negro Congress was organized in Chicago early in 1936. Among its leaders have been James W. Ford, a candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President in 1932, 1936, and 1940; John P. Davis, who has been identified with the Communist Party; and Max Yergan, who has been likewise identified with the Communist Party, and who became president of the National Negro Congress.

The National Negro Congress was one of the organizations sponsoring the American Peace Mobilization at Turner's Arena in Washington on September 13, 1940. John P. Davis, Chairman of the National Negro Congress, was chairman of the September meeting of the American Peace Mobilization. Prominent Communists have issued public statements to the effect that the Communist Party had an important role in the organization of the National Negro Congress.

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, resigned in April, 1940, as President of the Congress, on the ground that it was

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controlled by Communists. [redacted] Yergan, who became President of the Congress in May, 1940, made a speech before that gathering defending the Soviet Union and attacking the President's foreign policy. At the same time, James W. Ford, who has been mentioned above, was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

The foregoing data necessarily leads to the conclusion that the National Negro Congress is a Communist front organization and therefore should be regarded as "subversive" within the above mentioned provision of Public No. 135, 77th Congress.

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
The Assistant to the Attorney General

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25 1941

3751

000092

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS AUGUAST 25,1941 5-20 PM MS

DIRECTOR

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INTERNAL SECURITY C.

~~INOR~~ XXX INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted]

[redacted] PROVEDSTO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION AND FRAUDULENT.

SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED ADMITTING ABSOLUTE HOAX ON HIS PART.

OFFICES WHERE LEADS OUTSTANDING ADVISED TO DISCONTINUE.

J XXX KITCHIN

ACK AND HOLD

OK FBI WZ WASH JWA L

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See 66-2542-3-42-63
& 61-6728-155 & 179
5-3-56

c.c. Mr. Tamm

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INDEXED

CH-21 160

66-6728-154

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
"FOXWORTH"
FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3748

Form No. 1

ORIGIN -DALLAS, TEXAS

DALLAS FILE#100-436

MADE AT	DATE MADE	PERIOD	MADE BY
DALLAS, TEXAS	8-28-41	8/7,8, 9, 19, 20/41	[redacted] b7C

TITLE:

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA;
NEGRO CONGRESS OF AMERICA;
NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS;
NEGRO RACE CONGRESS;
NEGRO EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS;
COLORED SERVICE WORKERS LEAGUE;
NEGROES AGAINST WAR COMMITTEE;
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

CHARACTER:

INTERNAL SECURITY -C

SYNOPSIS:

Information furnished in this case by [redacted] found to be a complete fabrication. Matter closed upon authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Dallas, Texas, dated July 30, 1941.

b7C

DETAILS:

Contact was made of the following negroes who have been mentioned by [redacted] as having been connected with the negro movement in this case:

b7D

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas,

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas,

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas,

b7C

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas,

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED A. G. Kitchin Special Agent in Charge

61-6728-153

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2 - Dallas

SEP 2 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/23/79 BY SP-1 JSK/RH

DALLAS #100-436 [redacted] 8-28-41

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas,

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas.

[redacted] Fort Worth, Texas.

b7c

None of the beforementioned people knew anything whatsoever about the movement that has been reported in this case. Some of them are well known and rather respected negroes in the Fort Worth, Texas, community.

41
22

Contact was also made of [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, and he, too, knew nothing about instant movement.

b7c

It was ascertained that a photograph furnished by the above informant as that of [redacted] was actually a photograph of [redacted] member of a band known as the WALTER BARNES BAND. The photograph appeared in the February 22, 1941, edition of the Fort Worth Mind, weekly negro newspaper in Fort Worth, Texas. [redacted]

b7D

The before mentioned informant accompanied the writer to the office of the Fort Worth resident agent on August 19, 1941, where after being confronted with several [redacted] before mentioned negroes and [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, and questioning by the writer, he admitted that the information he had furnished in this matter was the result of an entire fabrication on his part and contended that he alone is involved in this hoax. He furnished a signed statement to this effect.

b7c

Inasmuch as this entire investigation appears to be the result of fabrication on the part of the before mentioned informant, same is being closed upon prior authorization of the Special Agent in Charge.

CLOSED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DALLAS, TEXAS

FILE NO. 100-1295

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	9/4/41	9/4/41	[redacted] GK 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA; ET. AL.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

34438

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No investigation conducted. Telegram to discontinue investigation received August 25, 1941.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated 4-25-41 and 5-28-41 at Dallas, Texas; telegram from the Dallas Field Division, August 25, 1941.

DETAILS:

On August 25, 1941, a telegram was received from the Dallas Field Division which requested the discontinuation of investigation of the instant case. Accordingly, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin without any investigative work having been done by the New Orleans Field Division.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

SEC'D MAIL DIV. FEB 11 1942

SEC'D MAIL DIV. FEB 11 1942

SEC'D MAIL DIV. FEB 11 1942

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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'ork, E. J. Connelly
Asst. Dir.
leans

FEB 8 1941

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CCM:CJ

RECORDED 61-6728 -156

September 18, 1941

34437

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 4, 1941, in the above-entitled case.

b7c

It is noted that copies of this report were not forwarded to the Dallas office, which is designated as the office of origin. You are instructed to have the required copies prepared and sent to the Dallas office for its information in the instant matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

C - Dallas

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A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 100-949

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	9/9/41	9/7/41	[redacted] b7C MJC:MC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting held September 7, 1941, by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality, temporary committee set up by National Negro Congress and sponsored by leading alleged Fronts. Details of the plans for the meeting obtained [redacted] set out hereinafter. LOXEY WILKERSON, alleged notorious Communist, presided as Chairman of the meeting, at which various alleged Communists spoke demanding an end to police brutality. Speakers demanded that more negroes be placed on the Washington, D. C., Police Force and that they also be given high positions in that organization. Petitions were distributed at the meeting which were to be returned to the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality and the demands made by that petition are set out hereinafter. [redacted] Parade sponsored by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality to be held on September 14, 1941, Washington, D. C. b7D b7D

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation is predicated upon information brought to the attention of the Washington Field Division by Special

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - New York (Encls.), Asst. Dir. E. J. Connelley
2 - Washington Field

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941 — O - 201088

b7c

Agent [redacted] on September 5, 1941, at which time Agent [redacted] found during the course of investigations a flier announcing the District of Columbia Emergency Conference on Police Brutality.

The flier mentioned above contained, in substance, the following information:

"CALL For an Immediate Program of Action To Stop Police Brutality At The District of Columbia Emergency Conference to be Held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R Street Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, N. W., on Sunday, September 7th, 1941 at 1:30 P.M."

This flier was published by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality, located at 717 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The CALL stated that the Conference would plan for a giant march and rally in support of whatever demands the people attending the Conference think should be made to make the City of Washington a decent place to live in. It is interesting to note that the sponsors of the CALL were various alleged Communists or Fellow Travelers here in the District of Columbia and also alleged Communist-Front organizations. The following is a list of the sponsors which is contained on the flier mentioned above, distributed by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality:

"Sponsors: Individuals: JOHN T. RHINES, Southwest Civic Association; U. SIMPSON TATE, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; GEORGE GOODMAN, President, Urban League; Rev. E. C. SMITH, Metropolitan Baptist Church; Rev. M. CECIL MILLS, First Baptist Church; ESTHER B. SUTTON, Chairman, Interracial Committee College Alumnae; Rev. HENRY CAMPBELL; Rev. THOMAS FREEMAN; JOHN P. DAVIS, National Secretary, National Negro Congress; RICHARD BANCROFT, National Chairman, American Student Union; JOSEPH CARDEN, Vice-President, American Youth Congress. Organizations: Washington Industrial Union Council, CIO; Washington Negro Youth Federation; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; Washington Council, National Negro Congress; Cafeteria Workers Union, Local 471; United Shoe Workers Union, Local 136."

A copy of this CALL is being forwarded to the Bureau, and another copy is being maintained in the files of the Washington Field Division.

Obtained [redacted] was the following information regarding the plans previous to the actual Conference held September 7, 1941, by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality. b7D

On August 5, 1941, [redacted] notified [redacted] that the COBB brothers, negroes in the District of Columbia, were slain on August 4, 1941, by a Metropolitan Police Officer, and he wanted to know if [redacted] wanted the inquest to be delayed so that the slaying could be brought to the citizens of the District of Columbia. b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The above information was set out to show the connection between JACK MINK and his alleged notorious Communist co-workers and MARTIN CHAUNCEY, Secretary of the District of Columbia Communist Party, along with the Communist members of the National Negro Congress, in setting up the Citizens Committee Against Brutality. Due to this fact, it was deemed advisable that the writer cover the meeting held on September 7, 1941, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., and the following are the results of that coverage.

At approximately 1:15 P.M., on the afternoon of September 7, 1941, it was noted by the writer that two girls, who have been seen at various alleged Communist-Front organization meetings, were parading the streets in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Baptist Church and were selling the Daily Worker. The identity of these two girls could not be determined; however, it is believed that the writer will be able to identify them in a later report.

The Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality meeting was held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, colored church, located on R Street between 12th and 13th Streets, N. W., and it commenced at 1:50 P.M. DOXEY WILKERSON was Chairman of the meeting and called the assembly to order at that time. At this time, those on the speakers' platform were the following individuals:

JACK ZUCKER, employed United Shoe Workers Union, Local 136, and a notorious Communist known to this Field Division.

JOHN P. DAVIS, National Executive Secretary of the National Negro Congress, colored, and a notorious Communist known for his activities through the country, and National Secretary of the National Negro Congress since its inception.

DOXEY WILKERSON, Chairman of the meeting, employed as Professor at Howard University and known throughout the country for his Communist activities.

CURTIS MITCHELL, who represented the Law Students Association of America, colored.

J. FINLEY WILSON, colored, Grand Exulted Ruler of the Negro Elks of the World.

HUGH B. MILLER, white, employed Bituminous Coal Commission, husband of HELEN MILLER, [redacted] and Chairman of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. b7c

Mrs. RUSSELL ROBINSON, colored, member of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Women Elks.

Rev. W. H. JERNAGIN, Pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, and one of the leading members of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

At the entrance to the church, colored ushers were distributing literature published by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality entitled, "More Facts About Police Brutality". The substance of this mimeographed literature advised that the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality has organized a Petition Campaign for 25,000 names addressed to the Commissioners and the Police Department of the District of Columbia, and demanded that;

"1. That Officer WEBBER, killer of the COBB brothers, be immediately suspended and held for a Grand Jury investigation.

2. That Major KELLY effectively deal with the problem of police brutality; that a statement be issued by Police Headquarters on the future policy of the Police Department, and that the section of the Police Manual, with respect to the use of firearms be read at each change of shift in every Precinct station.

3. That a citizens trial board be created to replace the present discriminatory Police Trial Board, with power to fix adequate punishment.

4. That 50 Negro appointments be ordered for the District, and that a Negro be appointed Captain of the Second Precinct.

5. That the Police Department, in compliance with Article IV of the Constitution of the United States, prefer charges against persons immediately upon their arrest or detention, and that these persons shall not be held indefinitely for 'questioning,' or molested in any way.

6. Compensation for dependents of all Police murder victims."

This mimeographed pamphlet went into detail concerning various attacks on the negroes by the Metropolitan Police Department; however, it is not deemed advisable to set the complete mimeograph out in this report. The same is being forwarded to the Bureau for whatever purpose it may serve.

The audience present was made up of approximately 1,100 negroes and approximately 40 white people, the majority being Jewish, and they were engaged in distributing literature and circulating among the crowd the Petitions handed out by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality. The identity of some individuals in the audience was known to the writer, and they were the following:

THELMA DALE, negro leader in the American Peace Mobilization, Southern Negro Youth Federation, National Negro Congress, and an alleged member of the Communist Party.

MARTIN CHAUNCEY, Secretary, District of Columbia Communist Party.

JOHN CASEY, white, CIO organizer, Unit #23

NADALINE MORMAN, National Negro Congress, who made speeches for the Negro March that was to be held on July 1, 1941 in Washington, D. C.

MARCELLA MOORE, Secretary to JOHN P. DAVIS of the National Negro Congress.

GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., negro, National Negro Congress.

MARIE RICHARDSON, a negro organizer for the American Peace Mobilization [redacted] b7c

DOXEY WILKERSON, Chairman of the meeting, advised that the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality was a temporary committee, having been established about three weeks ago, being sponsored by twelve organizations. He stated that it was the

purpose of the committee to reorganize and function on a permanent scope and fight police brutality in the District of Columbia. WILKERSON condemned the Police Department for their deliberate murders, citing that in the past four months four negro people had been slain. WILKERSON then went on to condemn the actions of Captain JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, who is present Captain in the 2nd Precinct, in Washington, D. C., which is known as "the colored belt", and WILKERSON then praised JOHN P. DAVIS of the National Negro Congress in fighting police brutality. WILKERSON stated that an incident which happened in the 3rd Precinct was white-washed and that the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D. C., were "pulling in negroes" on no charges and placing them in the police lineup with no warrants having been placed and, furthermore, that the Police Department uses abusive language against negroes. He then asked the audience present why this condition existed, and he advised that the reason behind it was that the majority of the police officers were prejudiced against negroes due to the fact that Washington being a primarily Southern city in which the negroes were segregated both as to living conditions and public affairs and also discrimination as to employment. WILKERSON then condemned the Police Department Trial Board, Coroner's Jury, District Attorney's Office, and stated that the segregation of the negros was "semi-Fascism". He then went on to condemn the Southern Poll Tax Congressman who, he said, was responsible for the conditions of the negroes in America today.

WILKERSON then introduced the first speaker of the meeting as HUGH B. MILLER, Chairman of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and MILLER stated that the Police Department were using dragnets, having no warrants issued and employing the "technique" of HITLER. He advised that the problems of the negro were also the problems of the white and that we are now using HITLER'S theory here over racial superiority, which every negro detests, and that furthermore, it is sabotage to democracy. MILLER then advised that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action demands that it be stopped and that an effected protest be registered in the District of Columbia, in industry and elsewhere, and stated that "we must organize our efforts".

WILKERSON then introduced the "fighter for democracy", JOHN P. DAVIS, National Secretary of the Negro Congress, and DAVIS received quite an applause from the audience present.

DAVIS advised those present that they must discuss and plan the program against grievances and that more people must be gotten for their program. He stated that the treatment given to the negro in Washington, D. C., could be characterized as "inhuman Hitlerite methods". He advised that the suggestions of those present should be pooled and that "we must find some way to live together, to have national unity", and that there could be no unity of the negroes if they were beaten over the head with nightsticks. He reminded those present of the race riot in 1919 and advised that the race riot rumor passed around this Labor Day in Washington, D. C., was due to the higher class of white people to cause a disturbance. He gave as the reason for the killings of various negroes in the District the improper law enforcement by the District of Columbia Police. He stated that from 1926 to 1935, there were from four to six negroes killed every year by the Police Department, and the total number was sixty-three to date and that not one police officer has ever been punished or found guilty by the Police Department Trial Board. He then asked the audience present "if the negroes are police baiters", and then he reflected that Rev. JERNAGIN and Rev. L. C. SMITH held a meeting in 1938 and that 25,000 Petitions were submitted and in the year 1939, the Police Department took stock and no killings were had. DAVIS then stated that the police are not the most efficient people in the world. DAVIS then reflected that the Congressmen put the "heat" on the Metropolitan Police Department when Congressman HILBERT of Louisiana lost his watch; however, down in Louisiana, there are no commandments for the protection of the negro people. He then told the audience that they should try and make the police officers who are responsible for the killing of negro people to lose their jobs, and that this was the worst kind of place except "Hitler Germany". He then reflected that Congressman BANKIN has stated that Washington needed more police officers and some Marines to take care of the crime situation in the District of Columbia; however, DR. NOLAND of the Washington Criminal Justice Association had advised DAVIS that there had been no increase in crime over last year. DAVIS wanted to know if the police officers were to articulate Congressmen or hopeless negroes. He then shouted, "Don't take no for an answer. Restore law and order. Bring back Democracy". He advised the audience that he wanted the man who killed the COBB brothers suspended from the Police Department, a statement to be signed by each officer

every day regarding the use of firearms and force and that the next policeman who kills a negro should be tried by a Civilian Trial Board with negroes on it. End discrimination under Civil Service and that no present police officer had been promoted above the rank of a Sergeant due to race discrimination, and he demanded that a negro Captain take over Captain SULLIVAN'S Precinct No. 2. He advised that this would bring back harmony and that it would be a "blow" against Hitlerism and a "blow" for Democracy. He stated that they wanted fifty more negro police officers who would share equally in the benefits and that for two years at one time the negro people and the Police Department had a honeymoon, however, there would be no honeymoon with the present conditions existing. He advised that a nightstick never solved crime and that it makes the citizens enemies of the Police Department; therefore, he wanted 50,000 people to sign a petition which would be passed around the audience for them to obtain signatures thereon. DAVIS then advised that a March would be held next Sunday, September 14, in which seven or eight thousand negroes would take place, including the various Elks' Bands to protest police brutality. To carry on this march they needed money and that Democracy is the greatest capitol of the world and that they would make Democracy work in the Nation's Capitol.

WILKERSON then advised those present that the Citizens Committee had gone to see Inspector KELLY who was "an honest cop" and that a conference was held at which he, DOAN WILKERSON, and BERTHA BLAIR were present. WILKERSON then introduced Inspector KELLY to the audience and KELLY made the following statements:

Regarding the COBB brothers, KELLY advised he was on vacation at that time and that if the Citizens Committee wished to go further in the case, that they should go before the District Attorney and ask that the case be heard. KELLY then advised that his future policy would be no discrimination; as to justice, let the "chips fall where they may"; that he favored a Trial Board with a third man from the outside, negro or white made no difference. He advised that plans called for fifty additional negroes on the Police Department and that the Police Department needed more colored officers. KELLY then cited that he would not stand for police brutality against negroes and stated that he had always fought their cause and that he would not hold the negroes in detention unless a specific charge was issued against them, and as for the demand of the Citizens Committee Against Brutality for compensation against police murder victims, he did not understand their demand and could give no answer.

WILKERSON then introduced Rev. E. C. SMITH, Pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, and SMITH stated that those people who believed in segregation should be told "to go to some hot place". SMITH advised that the rookies on the Police Department know nothing of psychology and that all of "us" present are "all mad with HITLER and that we've got enough of HITLER right here". He stated that down in Texas the negroes are mistreated and that we can't condone wrong and that we should all pass a resolution that "people who don't take a definite stand shall not rest in peace". He advised that the people have to live with their conscience and he "ain't afraid of nobody".

SMITH then started to carry out his purpose which was, namely, to obtain money and he told the audience present that he, "Sho 'nuff needed some money". He stated that he wanted $100.00 in one dollar bills and it was noted that ZUCKER, WILKERSON, MILLER, JERNAGIN and Rev. SMITH all contributed $1.00 from the platform.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

Various pledges were then made from the audience and a small change collection was then taken up, starting with half dollars, [redacted]

At this time, a quartet from the United Cafeteria Workers Alliance kept the audience amused with various negro spirituals.

WILKERSON then introduced J. FINLEY WILSON, Grand Exulted Ruler of the Negro Elks and WILSON advised that he was the leader of 100,000 negroes. He told the audience that he did not want a reproduction of the 1919 race riot and that he wanted the black men and black women defended as any others. He stated that if "we can lend a lease to 'JO' STALIN and JO STALIN will defend us, then bring on JO STALIN". He stated that the negro Elks are not

satisfied with the treatment that is given the negroes and that the audience should get behind JOHN P. DAVIS and WILKERSON, so that there would be new conditions in army camps, no more Arkansas incidents and no more murders in Washington. He advised that they should all go out and battle and defend America andmake it safe for the black and white under the "Stars and Stripes". WILSON was a very violent type of speaker, shouting at the top of his voice and made quite a show. He dealt quite a bit on the reburial of FREDERICK DOUGLAS and stated that the negro people today must be treated better than they are now.

WILKERSON then introduced JACK ZUCKER, who was the Chairman of the Industrial Union Council Committee on Police Brutality, and JACK ZUCKER advised the negroes that there were 15,000 workers behind them and that the condition in Washington today was "HITLERISM",whether it was masked in the Police Department or the K.K.K. He stated that the Police Department was against trade unions and democracy and that we are "100% for National Defense", because "HITLERISM" means return to dark ages. ZUCKER reflected that labor is on the alert against HITLER'S people here, mentioning the Poll Tax Senators who he mentioned are trying to sell America to HITLER. He stated the negroes will give their lives to defend AMERICA, however, GERTY MARTIN and other profiteers refuse to give negroes jobs so that they can help in National Defense. ZUCKER then stated, "Those who discriminate and won't give jobs to negroes are Fifth Columnists and that is why the CIO is carrying on the fight for you".

ZUCKER then stated that some of Inspector KILLY'S promises were good; however, he did not believe that enough negroes were to be given police jobs and that "I cannot be satisfied the way he, meaning KILLY, dodged the appointment of negro police". He stated that they must protest to the Commissioners and then to the President and that they must go out and organize and have a big demonstration, and that it is the only way we get and keep democracy.

WILKERSON then introduced Mrs. RUSSELL ROBINSON, of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Negro Elks, and she stated she was not educated until the ELKS educated her, and that the people present must go out and get behind and make democracy what it should be. She stated that the laws for Washington are enacted in

Washington and that they must get behind and see that they are carried out, and that "we have taken all we are going to take". She reflected that CATOE, well known negro who is presently being tried for several murders here in the District of Columbia and who killed a white woman, at which time Congress took action; however, she stated had it been a negro woman Congress would not have taken action as it did. She demanded that the negro be given the same rights as the white people.

At this time, a Petition was given to those in the audience who wished one and this Petition called for the stopping of police brutality and was addressed to the Commissioners and Police Department of the District of Columbia. The Petition demanded the following:

"1. That Officer WEBBER, killer of the COBB brothers, be immediately suspended and held for a Grand Jury Investigation.

2. That Major KELLY effectively deal with the problem of Police Brutality; that a statement be issued by Police Headquarters on the future policy of the Police Department in regard to Police Brutality; and that the reading of the Police Manual, with respect to the use of firearms, be read at each change of shift in every Precinct station.

3. That a citizens' trial board be created to replace the present discriminatory Police Trial Board, with power to fix adequate punishment.

4. That 50 Negro appointments be made out of the 185 new police appointments recently ordered for the District, and that a Negro be appointed as Captain of the Second Precinct.

5. That the Police Department, in compliance with Article IV of the Constitution of the United States, prefer charges against all persons immediately upon their arrest or detention, and that these persons shall not be held indefinitely for 'questioning', or molested in any way.

6. Compensation for dependents of all Police murder victims."

It is to be noted that in setting out these Petitions, a new method was set up whereby cards were given to those receiving Petition, so that the number of the Petition could be written on the card and turned back to the officers of the National Negro Congress so that they would be able to obtain that Petition. The Petition read that it should be returned to the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality; however, this is just one of the various committees set up by the National Negro Congress to cause agitation among the negro people regarding the question of alleged Police Brutality.

This Petition was obtained by the writer and is being forwarded to the Bureau for whatever disposition is desired of same.

At this stage of the meeting, CURTIS MITCHELL, representing the Law Students Association of America, a colored individual, mentioned previously in this report as having quite a bit to do with formation of plans with the Police Brutality meeting, read various resolutions which were along similar lines as those set out in the mimeographed announcement entitled, "More Facts About Police Brutality", and they were addressed to The President of the United States.

On leaving the meeting, negro ushers distributed fliers announcing the March against Police Brutality to be held September 14, 1941, at 2:00 P.M., which parade is sponsored by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality. Due to the fact that this parade will be covered by an Agent of this office, the outline of the parade is being maintained in the files of the Washington Field Division so that appropriate investigation can be made.

Also being maintained in the files of the Washington Field Division is a mimeographed pamphlet entitled, "More Facts About Police Brutality".

Articles appearing in the Washington daily newspapers of September 8, 1941, which reported on the meeting, did not contain any additional information than that set out in this report, and the same are being maintained in the files of the Washington Field Division.

[redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

One copy of the "CALL", published by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality for a meeting to be held September 7, 1941.

One Petition entitled, "Police Brutality Can Be Stopped", circularized by the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality held September 7, 1941.

One mimeographed pamphlet entitled, "More Facts About Police Brutality", issued by Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will conduct a complete and thorough investigation regarding the parade to be held on September 14, 1941, and Agent making this investigation should refer to the mimeographed route of the parade, which is maintained in the files of the Washington Field Division.

- PENDING -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
September 11, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Representatives of the Los Angeles Council of the National Negro Congress are directing letters to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, requesting information concerning the extent of Negro employment at that particular plant. One of these letters, dated July 3, 1941, listed CHARLES E. PEARL as Chairman of the Los Angeles Council, address 2510 Central Avenue, room 218, Los Angeles. Another headquarters address was given as 1158 East 12th Street, Los Angeles, where telephone numbers RIchmond 6611 and PRospect 5757 were listed. This letter also listed FAY E. ALLEN as President; JOHN E. HARGROVE as Vice-President; ROBERT S. ROBINSON as Executive Secretary; and ADELE R. YOUNG as Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

A second letter directed to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation by the Los Angeles Council, dated August 7, 1941, reflected a change of officers in the Los Angeles Council of the National Negro Congress. CHARLES E. PEARL was indicated as President; MARY A. TROY as Vice-President; A. T. PATRICK as Executive Secretary; and ALBERT COLLINS as Corresponding Secretary.

67C

[redacted]

[redacted]

164

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 SEP 15 1941
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RE: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

[redacted]

b7C

Additional investigation will be conducted relative to the Los Angeles Council of the National Negro Congress so that the identities of the officers will be known for the next Quarterly Survey on subversive organizations.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DWM:GLB
100-3464

2 cc - Assistant Director E. J. Connelley,
New York, New York.
1 cc - San Francisco
1 cc - San Diego

100-612

National Negro Congress
Internal Security - R

Insp. Egan:

The last report submitted in this case is dated January 17th and your attention is further called to the lead set out in this report which is believed to be too indefinite. More specific information should have been set out for further investigation.

SAC Richmond:

The attention of the agent submitting this report will be called to the unsatisfactory general lead and appropriate steps will be taken to set out constructive and logical leads. The necessary investigation will be conducted at the earliest possible moment.

61-6-78

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Report of Insp. Egan
Cleveland
May 30, 1941

MAY 22 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office of Origin: NEW YORK CITY

File No. 100-209

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9/15/41	1/24/41, 2/6, 8,12,17/41, 9/10/41	[redacted] b7C BMW

Title:	Character of Case:
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: Instant organization not known to have ever existed in Vermillion, Yankton, Aberdeen, Pierre, South Dakota, or in Wahpeton and Valley City, North Dakota.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Sioux Falls, South Dakota, dated July 19, 1941.

DETAILS: AT VERMILLION, SOUTH DAKOTA

The following individuals were contacted by the writer, and advised that the above-entitled organization does not presently exist and has never existed in Vermillion, South Dakota: [redacted] b7C, D

AT YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

The following individuals were likewise contacted, and advised that the above-entitled organization does not presently exist and has never existed in the City of Yankton, South Dakota: [redacted] b7C

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AT ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA

b7c

On February 6, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] in a preliminary investigation, and they advised that to their knowledge instant organization does not presently exist and has never existed in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Additional investigation will be conducted at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

AT MINNEPETON, NORTH DAKOTA

On February 12, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] who advised that this organization has never existed in this city. In view of the small size of this town, the above inquiry is deemed sufficient, and no further investigation is contemplated. b7c

AT PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

b7c

On January 24, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] who advised that this organization has never existed in this city. Additional investigation is contemplated at Pierre, South Dakota.

AT VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

On February 8, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] who advised that this organization is not known to be active in this city. Additional investigation is contemplated at Valley City, North Dakota.

b7c

-P E N D I N G-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SIOUX FALLS FIELD DIVISION

AT ABERDEEN, PIERRE, and DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA, as well as at JAMESTOWN, VALLEY CITY, and DICKINSON, NORTH DAKOTA, will conduct appropriate investigation in these cities to determine if this organization is active there. If so, the following information should be developed: Date, place, and circumstances of origin; personal history of each officer, local and national; lists of sponsors, aims, and purposes; program; connections; ramifications; membership, nationally.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 100-380

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	9-17-41	8-29;9-10-41	[redacted] b7C RGB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N.N.C. organized in Cincinnati, Ohio on 8-27-41 by MARJORY DOWERS, (white), a well known C.P. member. Meetings held at 701 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio and membership estimated at 45 to 50 by [redacted] although only approximately 25 have attended to date. Membership list of 23 members set out reflecting nine known C.P. members. President S. B. GROSS, represents the Cincinnati Negro Chamber of Commerce; ROSCOE DAWSON, C.P. member represents National Office of N.N.C.; and CHARLEY THOMAS represents N.A.A.C.P. Aims: (1) Full rights for Negros under Defense Industries; (2) No Jim Crowism in Army, Navy or Government work; (3) Anti-Poll Tax; (4) Advocates Anti-Lynching Bill; (5) Remove all forms of economic, political and social oppression against Negros. News released from National Office of N.N.C. dated 8-1-41 set out work of Congressman VITTO MARCANTONIO on Anti-Discrimination Bill. Release also indirectly endorses Soviet Russia and praises the book "Soviet Power, also denounces Poll Tax, and requests members to put heat on Congressman to pass Anti-Lynching Bill. b7D

-P-

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5-12-41 at Cincinnati, Ohio. b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. C. Suran SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SEP 19 1941

FIVE

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

DETAILS: AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

[redacted] advised that MARJORY DOWERS organized the National Negro Congress [redacted] b7D

[redacted] It is desired to note by the writer that MARJORY DOWERS is a well known and leading Communist in Cincinnati, Ohio and is Captain of the uptown branch, of the Communist Party. She is also the leader and organizer of the Ladies Peace Club, affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization, which formerly met at this same address.

At this meeting ELIZABETH CROWDER acted as Chairman, ETHEL LEATHERWOOD as Secretary, ALICE MEADE as Vice President and MARJORY DOWERS as Secretary-Treasurer.

[redacted] it is desired to set out the organizational set-up of this organization as furnished to the writer by [redacted] The following are the present officers: b7D

President — S. B. GROSS
Vice President — ALICE MEADE
Secretary — ETHEL LEATHERWOOD
Secretary-Treasurer — MARJORY DOWERS

Executive Board:
S. B. GROSS
JACK KENNEDY
SAM BROWN (Correct name SAMUEL BROWN)
ELDER JAMISON (Phonetic)
MARJORY DOWERS (White)
ETHEL LEATHERWOOD
CLARENCE FLANDERS
THOMAS DOWERS (White)
ELIZABETH CROWDER
SANFORD COLES (Correct Name Samuel D. Cole) but who also goes under the name of SANFORD COLES.

Financial Committee:

MARJORY DOWERS
SUSIE JAMISON
[illegible] CRAFT

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Affiliation Committee:

- ELIZABETH JUSTICE (Phonetic)

Civil Liberties Committee:

- ELIZABETH CROWDER
ELIZABETH JUSTICE

Education Committee:

- KANE (Phonetic)
ELMER JAMISON
MRS. SUSIE JAMISON (Phonetic

Labor Committee:

- MARJORY DOWERS
CLARENCE FLANDERS

Meetings of the organization are held at 701 W. 9th Street, second floor front, each Wednesday until four meetings have been held. Subsequently the meetings of the organization as a whole will be held only on each Thursday at the same address. The Executive Board will meet weekly at this address. However, the day was unknown. The strength of the organization [redacted] as announced in the first meeting is 45 to 50, however, at the two meetings of the organization held to date, not over 25 have been present. b7D

[redacted] meeting of the N.N.C., [redacted] the following individuals were present as observed by [redacted] b7D

It was pointed out [redacted] that the organizations represented at this meeting were: The Ladies Peace Club, affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization; Workers Alliance; Communist Party; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Cincinnati Negro Chamber of Commerce; and various

church groups, whose identity were unknown to Informant.

At the beginning of this meeting S. B. GROSS asked the group for the history of the National Negro Congress to be read. He stated he wanted to know what were the chief aims of the organization.

ETHEL LEATHERWOOD then read the entire history of the National Negro Congress and the aims of it. Its aims were set out as:

1. Full rights for the Negro people in the Defense Program with no discrimination or segregation.

2. No Jim Crowism in the Army or Navy or in any branch of Government work.

3. Remove all of Poll Tax requirements.

4. Passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill.

5. Removal of all forms of economic, political and social oppressions against the Negro people.

67D

[redacted] however, mentioned that prior to the discussion of the aims of the N.N.C., MARJORY DOWERS announced that for any group to become affiliated with the N.N.C. they would have to pay a total of $25.00. She advised that it was the intention of the Ladies Peace Club, [redacted] was dominated by DOWERS, to become affiliated with the N.N.C., but that to date they had only raised $2.00 of the $25.00.

[redacted] The meeting was opened by S. B. GROSS, who had been elected President [redacted] 67C,D

The first procedure at the meeting was for all members to stand and say the Lords Prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The President then asked

for reports of committees. The report of the Financial Committee was made by MARJORY DOWERS. She advised that they had sent $7.50 to the National Office for the charter for the local organization. The other members of this committee as announced were: SUSIE JAMISON and _____ CRAFT.

The Affiliation Committee, of which ELIZABETH JUSTICE is a member, had no report; the Civil Liberties composed of ELIZABETH CROWDER, ETHEL LEATHERWOOD and ELIZABETH JUSTICE had no report; the Education Committee, composed of ____ KANE; ELMER JAMISON and SUSIE JAMISON advised that their committee had met and decided that they would wait for literature and leaflets from the National Office before proceeding with any program.

The Labor Committee, composed of MARJORY DOWERS and CLARENCE FLANDERS had no report.

The Church Committee, composed of ALICE MEADE and LETHA BESTAR had no report.

It was announced at the meeting that the following letters had been sent by the N.N.C. A letter was written to E. Kahn and Sons, Meat Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the National Negro Congress of Hamilton County, Ohio was not going to stand for discrimination of any kind in their plant against the Negros. The company answered this letter advising that the Secretary, ETHEL LEATHERWOOD, who had written the original letter, had been mis-informed as to any discrimination existing at their plant and they invited her and other members of the National Negro Congress to come to the plant and talk with MAX SCHUMAN of that company with reference to any discrimination that they thought existed.

A letter was written to the main office of the National Negro Congress advising the organization of the Cincinnati Chapter of the National Negro Congress, and sending $7.50 for the Charter.

A letter was written to the President of the United States, thanking him for his aid to Ethopia.

Discussion was then had with reference to sending out letters over the signature of the National Negro Congress and it was approved that MARJORY DOWERS, as Corresponding Secretary, could write such letters.

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

S. B. GROSS requested that the various committees of the National Negro Congress be more active in the future. It was announced by the President that there would be four meetings weekly of the organization as a whole. He said that after this there would only be a monthly meeting of the organization as a whole on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at 701 W. 9th Street. He further advised that the Executive Board of the N.N.C. would meet weekly.

An announcement was made of the membership of the Executive Board which is as follows:

S. B. GROSS
JACK KENNEDY
SAM BROWN
ELMER JAMISON
MARJORY DOWERS
ETHEL LEATHERWOOD
CLARENCE FLANDERS
THOMAS DOWERS
ELIZABETH CROWDER
SANFORD COLES

[redacted]

there was passed out by ETHEL LEATHERWOOD, Release No. 22, dated 8-1-41 from the National Office of the National Negro Congress, 717 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. This Release set out that MAX YERGAN is President; JOHN P. DAVIS is Secretary; U. SIMPSON TATE is Treasurer; JULIUS A. BOSTICK is Financial Secretary; and GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., is Administrative Secretary.

Without setting out in detail the contents of this Release, it is desired to point out the following items of interest. Under the heading "Committee to Resume Hearings on Marcantonio Anti-Jim Crow Bill", there is set out:

"Following a conference with Representative FRANCIS WALTER, Chairman of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee, which recently conducted hearings on his Anti-Discrimination Bill, Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO announced today that the Committee Chairman has agreed to resume the hearings in order to allow further testimony to be presented."

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Under the heading "British Churchman's Message to American People "Magnificent Voice" in Defense of Negro Freedom, Says National Negro Congress" there is set out:

"The Negro people will recognize in the words of this great Churchman a magnificent voice that expresses what they themselves feel, namely, that only with our country's united support of the British, Soviet, Ethiopian and Chinese peoples, can Hitler slavery be wiped out and full freedom won for the Negro people throughout the world."

"Thus did officials of the National Negro Congress praise the message sent to the American people by the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of England's famed Canterbury Cathedral, and author of the American best seller, "The Soviet Power." The message appears as the foreword to a special abridged edition of the book, a million copies of which were published last week by the International Publishers, of New York.

"Firm in his belief that the Soviets will send the Nazi Army back to Germany 'reeling, broken and defeated', the noted Churchman says in his message:

"If they do, then a new and better chapter in the history of the human race opens. For Russia stands for all that is progressive; for justice and equality between classes and races; for the ending of exploitation between man and man; for a juster and nobler economic and social order. That is why she has been so hated. That is why Hitler now attacks her."

"

Under the heading "Vicious Poll Tax Laws Force Fifty Million Citizens Below 'Sea Level' of Decent Health", there is set out an attack against existance of Poll Tax. Under the heading "Voters Urged to 'Put Heat' on Their Congressmen to Bring The Anti-Lynching Bill up for House Vote", there is set out an appeal to put the heat on the Congressmen to support the Anti-Lynching Bill.

Under the heading "Effective Aid to Soviets and

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Great Britain Means Abolition of Negro Oppression, Says NNC Officials in Radio Broadcast", there is set out:

> "Only by eliminating all forms of economic, political and social oppression against the Negro, can America provide the united strength for full aid to Great Britain, and the Soviet Union 'to insure the defeat of Adolph Hitler', local officials of the National Negro Congress told a nation-wide radio audience here Tuesday evening, July 29. (Philadelphia, Pa.)
>
> "Speakers on the program which was broadcast over the Columbia Network were: Miss GOLDIE ERVIN, President of the Philadelphia NNC Council; Dr. F. N. RUSSELL, Chairman of the Jobs Campaign Committee; RUSSELL WATSON, a National Representative of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO); and Mrs. CATHERINE McCABE, Secretary of the Jobs Committee."

It is desired to note by the writer that of the membership set out herein, of the National Negro Congress, the following have previously been reported to this office:

[redacted]

b7C

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

[redacted]

b7c

Of the above mentioned the following are presently on the custodial detention list of the Cincinnati Office:

[redacted]

b7c

A separate investigation will be conducted by the Cincinnati Field Division upon the remaining members of the National Negro Congress for custodial detention purposes.

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CINCINNATI FIELD DIVISION

** At Wilberforce, Ohio

Will conduct a discreet investigation of [redacted] and [redacted] to ascertain if they are connected with the Communist Party and their present attitude towards this government. In the event this investigation reveals that these men are not connected with the Communist Party, will discreetly interview them regarding the National Negro Congress. If either or both are interviewed and show a willingness to give information they should be fully questioned regarding the background of the National Negro Congress, its leaders, purposes, membership, and activities. All literature available regarding this organization should be secured. b7C

At Cincinnati, Ohio

** Will conduct a similar investigation regarding [redacted] b7C

b7D

** Will maintain contact with [redacted] to keep up with the activities of subject organization and to definitely establish the extent of its present activity. Will ascertain the background of all leaders of the National Negro Congress.

Will set out the background of [redacted] leaders in the National Negro Congress, as instructed in Bureau teletype dated 12-17-40. b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 100-619

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	9-19-41	8-8-41; 9-5,10-41	[redacted] CM

TITLE: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 10, 1941 at Richmond, Virginia.

DETAILS: AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

[redacted] stated that she had information that there was a National Negro Congress organized and active in Roanoke, Virginia. [redacted] stated that when it started it could not meet its financial obligations, and that some outsiders came in and now it is financially set.

[redacted] advised that she believed she could secure more information regarding instant organization and on the receipt of such it would be furnished to the Richmond Field Division.

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted] b7C, D

[redacted] b7D b7C

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7C

Due to the transfer of reporting agent, the investigation regarding instant case could not be completed.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE RICHMOND OFFICE

AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

* Will make a discreet inquiry into the background, reputation and character of [redacted] b7C

* Will determine the purposes, officers, rules, membership, meetings, and all other pertinent information relating to instant organization in Roanoke, Virginia.

Will make a discreet inquiry into the background, reputation, and character of [redacted] b7C Roanoke, Virginia. It should be determined what part this individual is playing in the activity and organization of the National Negro Congress in Roanoke, Virginia.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-154

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA	9/18/41	9/16/41	[redacted] b7c FVB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject organization not in existence in Nebraska. No Nebraska Government employees are members.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge, 9/11/41.

DETAILS: At Omaha, Nebraska

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 9, 1941, at Omaha, in which it appears that Subject organization has no branches in Nebraska. Files of the Omaha Office do not indicate that any Government employees in Nebraska have ever been affiliated with Subject organization. b7c

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. #100-195

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OKLAHOMA CITY	9-22-41	5-24,28;6-11, 12,13,14,19,20, 26;7-13,26,27, 29;8-12,17,22, 31;9-1,3,5,7, 41.	[redacted] b7C
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS			INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] b7D

- P -

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Oklahoma City, February 15, 1941. Bureau teletype dated July 28, 1941. b7C

DETAILS: In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 15, 1941, at Oklahoma City, it was stated that an investigation at Tulsa, Oklahoma disclosed that the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS had a local organization there headed by Professor WOODS and Professor HUGHES, both of whom are negro teachers at the Tulsa public schools. This report further states that the investigation there disclosed that the organization had been holding meetings for more than two years and its primary purpose was to improve the condition of the local negro. Also in this report of Special Agent [redacted] was information to the effect thatthe [redacted] b7D

ICC EK
9/9/41

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS #100-195 8-19-41

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD DIVISION

At Muskogee, Oklahoma will ascertain the extent of the subversive activities of negroes in that city operating under the name of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 25, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 18, 1941 concerning the above entitled case.

Please be advised that the required copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, dated September 4, 1941, have been forwarded to the Dallas office. b7c

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher
HSC

H. B. FLETCHER
Special Agent in Charge

HSC:GK
CC - Dallas

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 SEP 29 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
940 First National Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 23, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RE: NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] Oklahoma City, dated September 22, 1941 on which we erroneously failed to designate copies for New York City, the office of origin.

There is being enclosed with the copies of this letter designated for New York City, two copies of the report of Agent [redacted] referred to above.

Yours very truly,

H. E. Andersen

H. E. ANDERSEN, W.V.
Special Agent in Charge

WLPMCS
cc-New York City

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4 SEP 27 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 22 1942

61-6728-167

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. NH FILE NO. 100-613

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	9/29/41	8/6, 8/14/41	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 5, 1941

DETAILS: [redacted]

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Madigan, Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-613

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

AT MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT

*Appropriate investigation will be made in Meriden concerning the subject organization.

AT NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

*Appropriate investigation will be made in New Britain concerning the subject organization.

AT STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

*Appropriate investigation will be made in Stamford concerning the subject organization.

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will conduct a discreet and appropriate investigation of [redacted] now residing at [redacted] and employed as [redacted] in New Haven to ascertain whether or not she is active as a Communist worker among the negros in the city of New Haven.

b7c

3746

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

34435

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-153

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	9 - 29 - 41	9 - 16 - 41	[redacted] b7c, VW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Outstanding lead being disregarded and case being referred upon completion to the Office of Origin.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2 - 5 - 41 at Huntington, W. Va. b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 7 - 25 - 41 at Huntington, W. Va.

DETAILS: AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Reports of reference set forth the results of a survey made of the State of West Virginia which failed to disclose the presence of Subject Organization in this Division. The only outstanding lead in this Division is for this Office to recontact [redacted] West Virginia for information which he may have subsequently obtained relative to this organization. It appears from reference report of Agent [redacted] was thoroughly interviewed and all information in his possession obtained and that he agreed to advise the Huntington Office in the event further information came to his attention. In view of this, there appears to be no purpose in covering the outstanding lead to [redacted] and accordingly that lead is being disregarded.

b7c

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